PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,419.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. PUREST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
* 22nd May	ARABIA	7969		
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5854	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6533
20th ,,	OCEANA	6610		
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6595
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9631
18th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transfer to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
DUMANOIR	6,148	Magnan	9th July, ,,
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiornet	3rd Sept. ,,
DUMBEA	5,695	Beyer	1st Oct. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnan	26th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiornet	19th June ,,
DUMBEA	5,695	Beyer	17th July ,,

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,380	Maganzini	13th July 1908
R RUBATTINO	4,380	Mancini	10th Aug 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 195
Return tickets available two years	,, 900	,, 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Suez and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

—INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	4,000	D. Petrone	17th June 1908.
IRONIA	3,000	G. Ilet	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	4,000	D. Petrone	17th Aug 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 160, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

Rs. 30, HORNBY ROAD.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

THIS COMPANY'S S. S. "PUNDIT," 3,917 Tons Gross, 3833 Tons Net Register, SAILS from BOMBAY for JAVA PORTS, on 23rd May, followed by regular sailings during the year. Freight can be secured from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

With the object of stimulating trade between Indian Ports and the Island of Java, the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., will be prepared meantime to carry any small samples of local manufactures free of freight.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon. 25th May	11 a. m.	D & C*
KASARA	1,105	Thur. 28th May	9 a. m.	Dutch Manoris.
LINGA	2,176	Fri. 29th May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Manoris.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Rahena, Bushire, Mahomorah and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,105 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Mangrol, Bombay, Mahomora, and Bussreh, and taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,132 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail at
AFRICA	4,386	D. Radossich	1st June 1908.
KOSSUTH	3,261	A. Forenzi	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	4,386	———	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	4,391	G. Bartolo	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,386	P. Radossich	1st October 1908.
KOSSUTH	3,261	A. Forenzi	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	4,635	G. Bartolo	27th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Bassoon House 92, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†SULTAN	2900	Ulrich	25th May.
*REICHSTAG	3100	Ihle	19th ,,
KANZLER	3000	Michelsen	8th June.
*KAISER	3900	Von-Holdt	19th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAM and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

†Will call at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

*Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 12TH MAY, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	563	293	469
Port Said	468	749	374	561	353	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	773	439	643
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*950	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	..	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,035, Rs. 945 and Rs. 735, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Marseilles
City of Benares	..	.....	May 20	.....	June 11
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 24	.....	July 10
City of Karachi	..	June 4	.....	June 29	July 8
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	.....	July 16	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	.....	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 20	.....	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 24	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 26	Dec. 5	.....	Dec. 23
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 28	.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

THE HOME FOR THE AGED MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

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☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·06

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/13, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, Esq. (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

E. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cents. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

S. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

Are Ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

Rs. 985.

RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
And most sympathetic.
RIGHT PITCH
Always for singing or playing.
RIGHT TOUCH
No fatigue felt after hours of use.
RIGHT QUALITY
For durability and reliability.

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Re. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

New Price Lists can be had from all Motor Dealers, or direct from the above address.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

PREPARED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.

PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.

Assortment.

12 MIXED PICKLES. 6 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER
3 FINE GHERKINS. 3 WALNUTS 6 ONIONS.

PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN.

28 Rupees **8** annas.

No Charge for Packing, Placed Free on Rails, or Free Wharf, Bombay.

Cash with Order or V. P.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.

14, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,250,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 625,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS (ship's tackle) at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every forenoon to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be made within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Sircars can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HAMBURG LINE s. s. "LIEBENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 22ND MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE following draft Notification issued by the Government of Bombay is published for general information.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH MAY, 1908.

No. 42.—The following draft Notification is published for general information. Persons who have objections to urge to it are requested to communicate them in writing to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, on or before the 15th June 1908.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the Rules made under the said Act to regulate the making of surveys of steam-ships at the Port of Bombay and published in the Government notification specified in the margin, as from time to time amended, as follows, namely :—

No. 8, dated 20th January, 1888, at page 76 of the Bombay Government Gazette for 1888, Part I.

(1) The following new rule shall be added as No. 14-A, namely :—

"14-A. The fees for the survey of steam-ships for docking certificates shall be as follows :—

Fee for survey in dry dock of a steam-ship holding a certificate of survey issued under the authority of a British Indian Government, by the Board of Trade, London, or a British Colonial Government. ...	Rs. 15 0 0
In any other case a fee equal to a three months' fee for a Certificate of Survey.	
Fee for Certificate	Rs. 3 0 0

N.B.—No fee shall be payable for an intermediate inspection in dry dock of a vessel having a certificate of survey in force issued by the Government of Bombay, provided a docking certificate is not required."

(2) In rule 15 after word and figures "Rule 13" the word, figures and letter "or 14-A" shall be inserted.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTICE

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to commence by 15th December, 1908, and to be completed by 28th February, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian : Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia : Hill grown jarrah.
New South Wales : mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian : do.
Queensland : do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at those Station, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Simla by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 15TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway :—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...	1,25,000.
Metre Gauge (6' by 9" by 4½") ...	...50,000

Delivery of sleepers must commence in December 1908, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of February 1909. As regards Indian sleepers at least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of December, 1908, 40 per cent. more before the 1st January, 1909, and the balance before the end of February 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into tanks at Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be addressed enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, July 21st 1908, and should be SUPERSCRIBED in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1908-1909."

Forms of Tenders and specification can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 500 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 13TH MAY, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY JOHN MacGEORGE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed HENRY JOHN MacGEORGE, deceased, formerly of the Central Provinces Commission, East India, but late of 135 Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster Gate in the County of Middlesex, who died at 135 Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster Gate, aforesaid, on or about the 6th day of November, 1904, and Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 15th day of May, 1908 to ALEXANDER SCOTT SMITH, Esq., of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co., his Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will stand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys,
24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that YAMAJI BHAWANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to transfer by way of gift to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the transfer will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 11th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort in the Registration District and Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 67 Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 4408, New No. 10 927, Old Survey No. 3932, and New Survey No. 6681, and bounded on the East by the house of Dhurmabai, widow, on the West by the house of Haji Alji Hasam, on the North by the said Kamatipura 11th Street, and on the South by Sweeper's Passage and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 1946, and Street No. 58—60. Dated this 21st day of May, 1908.

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Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of rapidly fatal. Dr. D. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 2 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-4-6.—D. SPENCER & Co., Opp. "Bombay Chest," Fort.

A GOOD MOUNT.—We offer high grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Ralph and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 59-67 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 1 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only spotless Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 498, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Complete Review of the Market Reports, Prices Current, &c., Shipping Intelligence, Imports and Exports, Imports and Exports of Treasure, Quantities of Indian Cotton Consumed, Stocks and Shipments, Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Customs and Shipping Acts, Annual subscription in advance Rs. 12. Single or Issues 4 "Bombay Gazette" Office, Hornby Road.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having been drawn, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 533, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Women's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Scotland and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 1,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Hoad & Jeffries. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 417, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and sonnie, would suit Lady Only EURO-BRASS cool apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch, APCY, P. NASARWANJI & Co., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUP FLIER.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Cheap. The valued and long list of supplies thoroughly satisfied and reliable. High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Governess and Mahomedan Servants always on premises. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Mofussil Rs. 7 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Grass and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Grass Lands, and their Guaranteed Rights. By K. P. Parekh. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 466, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Chronicle of Rules and Regulations, Transit Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Ports and Time, Remittable Interest Tables, Post Office and Cable Guarantees, Places of Interest along the Coast. A "General Map of India" showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price Three Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 2 to-Six Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

LIFE INSURANCE.—CANVASSERS WANTED, by the National Indian Corp. Liberal terms to Experienced Agents. Apply, W. BURN MAUNDER, Chief Representative, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Bolton & Co. certificated for Rs. 80 per square inch. Can be seen under Hydraulic Pressure to 95 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to immediate offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 476, care of "Bombay Gazette."

MUNSHI is prepared to give LESSONS in Hindustani and Gujarathi to European Ladies and Gentlemen. Long experience. Excellent testimonials. "MUNSHI," care of T. W. C. L., Wodehouse Road.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at Special prices, which vary according to issue of days, between Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the Europe Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly interesting for Anglo-Indians, posted or in parcels. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Rhodes and Co. Has been quarter cut finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 527 care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and best studios in the East, an exposure or trouble guaranteed. Latest novelties in the construction and decoration of Conservatories. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cog's Building (Top Floor), Apollo Road, Fort, Bombay.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable Furnished Bed Room, with Bath-room, Good Table, Home comforts—in the midst of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1104, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 466, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large numbers. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SYRUPS for HOT WEATHER.—Cider, Kola Champagne, Rose Champagne, Ginger Beer, Raspberry Champagne, Lemon, etc., etc., very Delicious and Cooling Drinks. Price 1 anna per quart bot. in BRIDGE & Co. Depot.

SUTTON'S SEED collection in fancy tin boxes, Mustard and Cress, Fresh supply just received. Apply Sharp & Tolhurst and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TO RELET.—THE GROUND FLOOR OF EDWARD HOUSE, Hornby Messrs. Ker Bolton, Read Bradley, from 1st June next. Rent Rs. 175 per mth including Electric light and two Fans. Apply to Messrs. Graham Building, Hornby Road.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available for reference in the office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Hornby Road, Fort. Also in the office of the "Bombay Gazette" Annexe, 5, Church Gate Street, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WANTED Immediately Competent DISPENSER to take certain assistance. Apply, with name of Company inscribed. Apply to THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

WANTED AT ONCE, for Bombay, a Governess for two children, aged 7 and 5 years. Must be fond of children and able to teach them. Apply, with full particulars, to Box No. 1,116, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Directory of Bombay, published every Saturday. Price Annas 4. Subscription Rs. 2 per annum. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Hartness Road, Malabar Hill (next to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley's late bungalow), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wmbridge, Davis Oasji and others, also English mahogany furniture, such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped cabinets, chiffoniers, tables and teapoys, bedsteads single and double mirror door almirah, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, harmonium by Ramchandar, playing Hindoostani tunes, English sale by Lord, chestnut cottage piano by Rose, Malcolm & Whitehorn with flower pots, gas light chandeliers, Burma carpet, Japanese vases, Persian figures, lamps, cane rubber-tyred victoria, litho-card, one country bred horse, aged seven, etc., the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Behram Road, Byculla, opposite the Post Office, the stock in trade of a Buyer's Merchant going up-country and closing his business, consisting of nearly new Gentlemen's cycles, second-hand bicycles, Dunlop and Pneumatic tyres, lamps, seat bags, electric implements, belts and rests, free-wheel, die and taps, furnace, lathe and drilling machines, anvil, wheel straightening machine, vices, rubber chanels, carpenter's tools, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, hats and book-stands, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Khatimbai, alias Amrital, widow of Bapoo alias Monia, consisting of gold ornaments such as pattles, bangles, neck chain, kantha, ear-rings, nose-rings, watch chain, rings and other silver ornaments, watch, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred coffee sidecar.
1 Rebel Motor Car, with 4 seats, 12. H. P., 4 Cylinders, complete, in perfect order.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 28TH MAY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Marine Villa, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office and next to the Farzee Pandey's Sanitarium, the very valuable and artistic design teak and blackwood household furniture made to order after the owner's design by Mackenzie, Robert, Benjamin, Bowleer and others, also open carved and Ceylon and Maple made furniture, such as dining table and chairs,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, ETC.

Under the instructions from the Superintendent Prince's & Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Prince's and Victoria Docks:—

A lot of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred Victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 English square fronted double seated brougham by Messrs. Watson & Co., in good order.

AUCTION SALE of Accordians, Cotton Undershirts, Lamps, Biscuits.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned:—

1 to 4—4 cases accordians.

25 Dozen Cotton Undershirts.

2 cases Trusted harp lamps.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned :—

M. R. No. 31 to 60—30 cases biscuits and 3 cases fancy biscuits.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UMBRELLAS.

Suit No. 732 of 1908.

R. D. Sethna vs. Esmailjee Sullemanjee.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 20 cases different kinds of umbrellas, parasols and 3 cases umbrella ribs.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 30th instant.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Gymkhana chamber, No. 8, opposite the European Gymkhana, Fort, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Robert, Benjamin and Breslauer, also richly carved furniture, extra large elaborately carved fret work, partition screen in 3 pieces, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, jail-made carpets, cloth and gown press almirah with Chubb's lock, drawing-room suite, in 10 pieces, lined silk tapestry, Robert-made book cases, table and tiled-top teapoys, chiffonier and handsome cabinets, corner stands, ottoman Signapore double cane furniture and jail-made carpets, beed chicks, table and hanging lamps, standard Hall Lamps, Persian carpets and rugs, easychairs, rich glass and crockeryware, rich plateware by Reed and Barton and Walker and Hall, fancy clocks, large ice-box with refrigerator, real fire and burglar proof Chubb's safe on stand with Chubb's lock and key, combination dressing and washhand-tables, pasteur filter, spoon and fork cases, large salvers, iron bed-steads, lot of books, rich ornaments and flower vases, stove, cooking utensils, nearly new ebonised cottage Piano by Rose and Co., in excellent condition and good order, fancy vases, Doulton ware, marble clock, leather-lined sofa and chairs, baba perambulator, window chicks with spring, phonograph, &c., &c., the property of E. Walrond Bryant, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND MAY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 19, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 29, 5, 7, 23, 2, 4, 1, 6-10, 12-14 25-27, and 3,33, case Nos. 253, 254, 254A, Lohar Street and Kitchen Garden, Building Street, No. 179, case No. 57 and 57A, Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE of stock-in-trade of W. C. Rowe Esq., Consulting Engineer.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Forbes Street, the whole of the stock-in-trade of W. C. Rowe, Esq., Consulting Engineer, retiring from business, consisting of asbestos boiler covering, asbestos sheet packing, steel belt lacing, Scandinavia cotton belting, carborite liquid gold, roofing felt, a pumice stone, alabastine, platform scales, water tapes, tools, furnitures such as cupboard, tables, shelves, show-case, &c., &c., and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND MAY, 1908.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RANGOON SUBAGENTS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.

Victoria Tarnitaar and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Gratian Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Gratian Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

(A Selection of Leading Cases)

By W. E. H. Rs. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Ancestral Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Samachar" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratian Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ARE YOU USING A

GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR

?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ballochdmyle, 2105 tons, Captain W. Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal with a cargo of coal and 99 deck passengers.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3067 tons, Captain K. Sato, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, 3420 tons, Captain Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Africa, 2513 tons, Captain P. Badessich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Shah Nawaj, 2523 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice and paddy and 3 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. D. White, Mr. H. P. Barker, Mr. F. G. Byrne, and Mr. Soutor.

THE steamer Invernces, 2,401 tons, Captain G. Clarkson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Persons .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 21.

Aegard	2712 Reick	T Marrison & Co
Alwi	2324 Friam-Hill	B & P S N Co
Africa	2563 Badessich	A L S N Co
Bendu	2820 Millson	R A Willis
Bulysais	3958 Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall	2738 Jones	W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight	2396 Dalton	K Nixon & Co
Borderet	2835 Black	.....
Ballochmyle	2105 Curtis	W & A Graham & Co
Clemsies	3329 Davies	James Mackintosa & Co
Crankly	3617 Yell	W & A G Co
Dankdale	3100 Kidel	W & A G & Co
Garscube	2297 Storey	W & A G & Co
Glenaffric	2650 Craig	W & A G & Co
Goalpara	1359 Bishop	M M & Co
Islami	1604 Newby	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2481 Carkson	Cory Bros
Inchmarlo	2637 Floster	K Nixon & Co
Islanda	3361 Brooks	M M & Co
Ismaila	3381 Ross	N F H M & Co
Kasara	505 Chappell	M M & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Laigo Law	2541 Henderson	W & A G & Co
Labuan	2293 Ross	.....
Monsori	1735 Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mozaffari	1387 Molony	B & P S N Co
Nawab	2041 Benson	T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda	1961 Rowell	M M & Co
Nowsel Bahr	178 Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Nera	3020 Schmitz	M Maritime & Co
Peninsular	8047 Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera	2497 Morris	S Wallace & Co
Shahalum	1918 Davison	M'tins H A Hassum
Shah Amcer	1921 Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Singapore	2736 Taylor	Nixon & Co
Seistad	617 Fananger	F F Campbell
Strathfillan	2810 Hilton	.....
Shah Nawaj	2523 Baldwn	.....
Trrier	1008 Berg	F F Campbell & Co
Umsinga	1896 Robertson	R A Willis
Wellington	3620 Hasking	F M & Co
Wearbeck	2446 Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Xima	146 Mahomed	Shah S N Co
Yetorofu Maru	3067 Sato	N Y Kaisha

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	3589	Humphrey	Antwerp	27-5	F M & Co
B Worsley Hall	2383	Jenkins	Marseilles	5-6	K N & Co
C & R Pundit	3332	Crebbin	Java	22-5	T Morrison & Co
F Griqua	2699	Chalmers	London	27-5	W & A G Co
G Nasesi	2911	LeMiere	P'Gulf	1-6	Bo & P S N Co
H Badree	1439	Lloyd	Repairing		G Jeewanji & Co
M Tove	1950	Jackson	Hull		2-6 F Muir & Co
O. Sutton	1761	Quirket	Z'bar		25-5 A Strandes
P Clan Sinclair	3200	Oliver	Chittagong		23-5 F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	27-5	W & A G & Co
4 Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Rotherdam	30-5	K N & Co
6 Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	29-5	P & O Co
7 Nippon	4014	Tarabochia	Kobe	25-5	A L S N Co
8 Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	23-5	W & A G Co
10 & 11 Devanha	4755	Hide	Shanghai		10-6 P & O Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London		29-5 P & O Co
15 Clan Fraser	2284	Hunter	Dunkirk	22-5	F M & Co
16 Kirby Bk	1692	J J Kerr	NF Repairing		W & A G & Co

M W D D

Chyebassa	3991	Babb	Antwerp		2-6 M M & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	McDjarmed	K'chi	22-5	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahsudi	947	Akmed	Mangalore	25-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Pomani	5529	Samsoodin	B'nagar	23-5	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Ballochmyle s	Curtis	Natal, May 3
21	Africa s	Badessich	Trieste, May 3
	Yetorofu Maru s	Sato	Kobe, April 17
	Shah Nawaj s	Baldwin	Akyab, April 28
	Nera s	Schmitz	Marseilles, May 6
	H M S Proserine	James	Muscat, May 18

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Kola s	Cole	Pemban, Gulf
	Ahmedi s	Hughes	Jeddah
	City of Benares s	Morrison	Liverpool, &c
	Inverness s	Clarkson	Calcutta
	Colaba s	Robertson	Antwerp, &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Maclachlan, left Suez for Colombo Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 20th instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 20th May.

The P and O Company's steamer China with the outward Mails of the 15th instant passed Suez at 3 a. m. on Thursday the 21st May.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant at daybreak.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Japan, left Colombo on the evening of the 20th instant and is due here on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Names.	From
17	Kohinur	W C Berd	Chittagong
	Khodoung	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Tangin	T J Thompson	Chittagong
	Buyo Maru	S Masumoto	Madras
18	Wearmouth	W Catto	Bombay
	Koparthais	C H Sharp	Cocoanada

DEPARTURES.

19	Zinnia	J. R Clarke	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
6	Naira	Calcutta
14	Steinberger	Middlesbro
14	Camberwell	London
16	Dengolo	Liverpool
16	Clan Forbes	Coast
19	Lindula	Rangoon
19	Pentakota	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—6 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 40 bales wool, M Vully; 160 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 27 bales wool, G Gungadas; 46 bales wool, N Gooculdass; 56 bales hemp, and 603 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey; 28 bales wool, C Loolcaran; 60 bales wool, Jadhowjee Karra.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1 bale woollen carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 18 bales skins and 1 case carpets, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Libenfels s—1,653 cwts myrabollams, and 300 bales hemp, Ebji Oomersey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—4 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—2 bundles woollen carpets, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Toro s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—2,000 cwts poppyseed; 1,400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—61 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co; 244 cwts tin clippings, Turner and Co; 2,080 cwts myrabollams, W. Bechar, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J. Cama and Co; 13 bales cotton-waste, W. Wolf and Sons.

Chychassa s—1,000 tons Mangaliese ore, S. Smidt and Co.

FOR GENOA.

City of Benares s—250 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—201 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 125 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 bales hemp H. Govindji.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1,400 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers, 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—300 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 114 bales twist, M M and Co 770 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 61 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy, 230 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of the telegrams remaining undelivered at the Bombay Central Office.

Bhopal, A. Pestajee Cycle Merchant, near Xavar School; Gwalior R. S., Ramchandra Bhaskar Bhagwat, Dakshina Camp, Hindu Gymkhana, Kalbadevi; Amritsar, M. Bookchand Tekchand; Karachi City, Godhomdas Hemraj; Gallatin N. W., Munshi Ismail Tea Qaval Mohalla Qasi; Saidapuri, Saidapat Mahdekhan Pilgrim from Kerbela, Pydhoni; Broach, Adjan; Shikarpur (Sind), Bhawanidas Werhomal; Bhavnagar, Tar B. J. G. P., Tribhovan Jamnadas, Dr. Fala, Malia Pydhoni; Banswara, Amichand Jawahir; Jabbulpore, Bennett, Watson's Hotel; Ahmedabad, Mokanlal Punjbhai, 5, Patel Street; Amritsar, G. Hamilton Master Kharichak Mahal Nagin Jowahir, Sharwari Bazar; Ujjain, Mulchand Umed, care of G. I. P. Railway.

FIRE

AT KEMP & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed?

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 3-30m., 4-36a.; Low water, 9-20m.; 11-22a.

Millowners' Association, general meeting, 3-30 p. m.

P. and O. steamer "Persia" with English mails of 8th instant due to arrive 6 a. m.

Arrival of Lady Minto per mail steamer "Persia."

Departure of Lady Minto for Simla.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 23.—Band at the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 4-48m., 5-42a. Low water, 10-42m.

Sunday, May 24.—Rogation Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 6-13m., 6-50a. Low water, 0-37m., 0-14a.

Monday, May 25.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 7-37m., 7-52a.; Low water 1-35m., 1-29a.

Tuesday, May 26.—Balloting for a Port Trustee, Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 8-46m.; 8-46a.; Low water, 2-24m., 2-35a.

Wednesday, May 27.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a Port Trustee: Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 2-42m.; Low water, 3-8m.; 3-32a.

Thursday, May 28.—High Court Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water 10-31m.; 10-18a.; Low water, 3-48m. 4-21a.

What is better than gold? jasper: what is better than jasper? wisdom: and what is better than wisdom? woman: and what is better than a good woman? nothing.
—*Chaucer.*

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. J. A. Cameron, Second Engineer on board the s.s. "Colaba," now lying in the Bombay harbour, has reported to the police the theft of sovereigns, a watch and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 303 from his cabin.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 P. M. to-day the 22nd Instant, instead of on the 23rd Instant as previously notified Parcel mail for France, China, Netherlands, India and Japan close at 12 noon on the same day.

A RESCUE HOME.—On Wednesday Gopal Dayal

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated the name and address of the senders is Re. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JOSHI.—May 20, at sea, of Mr. Phiroseshah Framroze Joshi, third son of Mr. Framroze B. Joshi, J. P., late Superintendent, Government Central Press, whilst in the execution of his duty as Third Engineer on board the Shah Line s. s. "Shah Nawaz." His remains were conveyed to the Towers-of-Silence on the arrival of the steamer in Bombay on the 21st idem, aged 26 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRYAN—May 13, at Ghazipur, U. P., the wife of A. F. Bryan, Opium Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DALGLIESH.—May 15, at Samastipore, Tirhoot, of enteric, Cecil, second son of Edward and Jennie Dalgliesh.

LINDQUISTER.—May 18, at Sonada, Darjeeling suddenly of heart failure, Captain N. A. W. Lindquister, Anchor Line S. S. "Bavaria."

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are partially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that could be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

F. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patna, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

164-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

A coachman in the employ of Mr. Shanks of Watson's Annexe, Bombay was exercising his master's horse on the Queen's Road, when the animal took fright and bolted. The coachman was thrown off but escaped with slight injury. The horse went as far as the Church Gate station, where it ran into a hack victoria receiving a cut on the chest. The gharry was also damaged.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINEER.—The Shah Steam Navigation Company's s.s. "Shah Nawaz," which arrived in Bombay from Madras yesterday, reports the death of her Third Engineer, Mr. Pherozeshah F. Joshi (26), through accident. It appears from inquiries that the deceased officer, who is the son of Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, lately Superintendent of the Bombay Government Central Press, was at work about nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he accidentally fell over the engine and sustained injuries to his head. He was attended to by the Doctor in charge of the ship, but he died from the injuries twelve hours later. His body was brought to Bombay and handed over to his father.

ADDRESS TO A NEW J. P.—A meeting of the Lad Mandal was held on Tuesday last at Ladwady to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal Shroff on his recent nomination as a Justice of the Peace by the Government of Bombay. Dr. Nagindas Manecklal, one of the Secretaries, opened the meeting stating the reasons for presenting the address to Mr. Motilal and while doing so eulogized the public services and several of his qualifications which have made him so very popular amongst the people. He moreover alluded to the first address given to him some months back on his being elected a Municipal Councillor at the last General Election. Mr. Pranjivandas B. Papdiwalla was called to the chair. The address was read by Dr. Manmohandas B. Soparkar and was handed over to Mr. Motilal by the President, in a sandalwood casket; several speakers expressed their views on the address mentioning the qualification at length of Mr. Motilal and wished him long life with higher honours. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

A FAREWELL CEREMONY AT ADEN.—The Aden Hindu Samaj recently held a meeting to say farewell to Mr. Motiram Heerabhoy, late President of the Institution, on the occasion of his retiring from Government Service, when the following resolution was passed. The Samaj puts on record its appreciation of the work performed by him from the commencement of the Samaj to his retirement from Government Service. The Samaj thanks him for the material help he has rendered to the Samaj and the expression of his willingness to become a life-member. The Samaj accepts him as a life-member and the Samaj passes a vote of thanks for Mr. Motiram's good wishes towards the working of the Samaj and the keen interest he has taken for its prosperity. Mr. Heerabhoy in reply said:—"I am very glad to to meet you all here in our Hindu Samaj of which you and I ought to be and are proud. You will, some of you, remember the opening of this our social body a couple of years ago, and with what delight the business was taken in hand at that time by some of our energetic members. I regret that personally I myself could not under circumstances attend some of the meetings, but I had it at my heart the well doing of our Samaj and I tried my best to encourage the working of the body of which I was elected President and Chairman from the beginning, which post I held till the time I retired from service, and am leaving the place for good. I wish to be enlisted as a life-member of the Samaj and the Samaj will I hope accept my proposal. In doing this I have nothing but my well-wishes for the Samaj. My last request to you, friends and gentlemen, is that you will try in future to continue this body of which we are in a great necessity separated so we are from our friends and relatives by distance of about a thousand and 500 miles. This request I am also making to those Hindu gentlemen who will be coming to the station. I beg you will excuse me for the little time I have taken of the Samaj meeting in expressing what I have already said. I wish you all, gentlemen and friends, a sound health, and every prosperity during your stay in this place, and wish you a happy return home."

MONSOON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

WITH effect from the 5th proximo, the English Mails will be landed and shipped from the Victoria Docks. In consequence, letters with the late fee for the English Mail will not be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office, as at present.

Late fee letters will be received only at the General Post Office up to 1-45 p. m., and on board the mail steamer up to 2-30 p. m.

Herr Kreisler, the famous violinist, who has been touring in the United States since November, has been seriously ill at Chicago with an intestinal trouble, from which he is now slowly recovering.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It corrects the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

POLICE COURT.

ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Charles Edmond Phillips appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by his wife, Mrs. Phillips, who also claimed maintenance from him. Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant deposed that she was married to the respondent twenty-four years ago. She lived with him for seven or eight years, after which he left her and two children at Lahore and came down to Bombay. The respondent was employed in the North-Western Railway from where he was dismissed. He then left Lahore for Bombay. When he left her and the children at Lahore, he did not tell them where he was going, nor did he make any provisions for them. She stayed at Lahore with her sister for about five years. Subsequently, she came down to Bombay and went to where the respondent lived. She lived with him for about ten days, but he illused and beat her. Quarrels frequently arose and she left his protection. She then went to live with her sisters at Quetta and Calcutta. When she was at Calcutta she received a letter from the respondent, who offered to take her and the children back and maintain them. She and the children, thereupon came down to Bombay; but as he was always beating her she again went to live with her sister at Quetta. She went to live with the accused last about twenty days ago. He told her to go and bring the child from Poona as he would get her an employment in Bombay. She brought the child to Bombay from a Poona convent. Last Thursday a quarrel arose between her and the respondent. He caught her by the throat and knocked her down. He threatened to kill her. Last Sunday another quarrel arose and the respondent flew at her, gave her blows and turned her and the child out. She reported the matter to the police.

Cross-examined by the respondent, complainant said that she did not throw a basin at him, nor did she lift a chair to throw it at him. The leg of the chair did not cause the marks on her body.

Miss Daisy Phillips deposed that she was the daughter of the complainant and the respondent. She was in a Poona convent from where she was brought to Bombay to live with her parents. Her mother paid all her expenses. Last Thursday and Sunday quarrels arose between her mother and father. The latter beat her mother on the throat and the head with fists. He threatened to kill her mother.

The respondent pleaded not guilty and stated that a quarrel arose between him and the complainant last Sunday when she threw a basin at him. She then took up a chair and tried to throw it at him. He tried to take away that chair when in the struggle that ensued a leg of the chair hit her in the eye. He never turned the respondent out. On the contrary she left him scores of time and he took her back. Even now he was willing to take her and the child back. The cause why she left him was due to the fact that he nowadays did not give his pay in her hand.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the respondent to pay a fine of Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. His Worship refused to make any order for maintenance.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

YESTERDAY'S change of programme—which is current to-day and to-morrow—comprises an excellent variety of interesting subjects. Chief among them is a "Drama in Seville," which, while fully illustrating an interesting Bull Fight—the Procession, Matadors, Piccadors, etc.—describes a tragic love story, made up of the usual incidents of jealousy, a duel, forgiveness, death, and remorse. The "Red Spectrum" is also very fascinating, and represents a ghastly-looking skeleton—full of life—which performs wonderful changes in men, women, and scenery, aided by the power of a jug, until a designing woman succeeds in possessing herself of the jug, when she overcomes the "Red Spectrum," tramples him under foot, and holds his "lifeless" skeleton up to view. An other interesting film represents scenes of the War in Morocco. The comic items that intersperse the programme are very amusing and laughable—quite a tonic for the nerves in these days when heat and ennui rule the roost.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	5	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	6	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	15
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	22	19	98
Total plague deaths to date	143,422		
This date last year	15	13	91

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	7

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 21st 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	28	36	5
B	154	142	24
C	43	86	12
D	55	32	6
E	90	126	8
F & G	50	11	1
Total to date	420	483	56
Total rats killed			809

THE DERBY.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE

THE CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events etc., Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BRATTIE BROS.,

BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 21.

There has been very little change since yesterday; the ordinary hot weather conditions prevail generally, with local rain in Burma and Assam, and a few falls in Eastern Bengal and South India. Rain has fallen locally in Burma; Diamond Island records three inches, Toungoo two inches, Maymyo one and half inches; skies are lightly clouded; humidity and temperature are normal.

North-East India and Orissa—Local rain has fallen in Assam; a few falls are reported from other parts of the Division, the principal amounts being:—Silchar four inches, Gauhatti, Mymensingh, Dhubri and Darjeeling half an inch; Jalpaiguri three-quarters of an inch; skies are moderately to heavily clouded in North-East Bengal and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere; moisture in the air is equal to the average; temperature is approximately normal.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Skies are free from clouds; humidity is in general defect, except in the East United Provinces; temperature is nearly normal.

North-West India—Skies are clear, excepts for light clouds in the extreme North; the air contains less than the average quantity of moisture; temperature has risen, but is still nearly normal.

Peninsula—Rain has fallen at a few stations in South India; Ootacamund reporting one inch, Kodaikanal three-quarters of an inch, Negapatam and Mysore half an inch; clouds have increased slightly, but are still light over the greater part of the Division; humidity is nearly normal except for defect at some stations in Bombay and the Deccan; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Burma and North-East India, excluding the Western Districts; a few falls are likely in South India and South Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READ

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

TIBET TRADE REGULATIONS.

The "Pioneer" :—The text of the new Tibet Trade Regulations, published in Saturday's "Gazette of India," shows how greatly China has strengthened her hold upon Tibetan territory. The negotiations were spread over many months, and, although a Tibetan delegate, the Tsenzong Shape, was supposed to share in them, his "authorisation" of the final settlement was merely a matter of form. The Chinese plenipotentiary Chang, who was in close communication with Peking throughout, had full powers, and the wishes of the Lhasa Council could carry no weight. In the new Regulations there is constant mention of the Chinese authorities. The administration of the trade marts is to remain with the Tibetan officers "under the Chinese officers' supervision and directions;" when questions cannot be settled between the trade agents and the local authorities, they are to be referred to the Government of India and the Tibetan high authorities at Lhasa, but the purport of any reference by Government is to be communicated to the Chinese Imperial Resident at Lhasa. The eleven rest-houses which were built during our military occupation of Chumbi are to be taken over at original cost by China, and rented to the Government of India at a fair rate. China is to be responsible for the protection of the telegraph line to Gyantse, and is to take it over when the lines from Chinese territory have reached that town. Communication with British trade agents is to be maintained by couriers until efficient arrangements have been made by China in Tibet for a postal service. Article V is a curiosity in itself. It runs :—"The Tibetan authorities, "in obedience to the instructions of the Peking Government," having a strong desire to reform the judicial system of Tibet, and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to relinquish her rights of extra-territoriality in Tibet, whenever such rights are relinquished in China, and when she is satisfied that the state of the Tibetan laws and the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant her in so doing." Here there is no concealment of the intentions of Pecking: the Lhasa Council is so completely in leading strings that it is described as already obediently following the instructions given to it. As for trade itself in Tibet it is laid down that "British officers and subjects, as well as goods, proceeding to the marts must adhere to the trade] routes from the frontier of India." interior routes are not to be opened out, though natives of India who have by usage traded and resided in Tibet elsewhere than at the specified marts are to be at liberty to continue their business operations. China undertaks to police the marts and the routes to them, and when these measures become effective the British trade agents are to dispense with their guards : eventually none of our troops are to remain in Tibet "so as to remove all cause for suspicion and disturbance among the inhabitants." If the Tibetans could have their way they would probably prefer having the small detachments from India rather than Chinese police and troops, for our officers and men have been on excellent terms with the people for more than three years. Finally it is said that "the Chinese authorities will not prevent the British trade agents holding personal intercourse and correspondence with the Tibetan officers and people." But it has been proved within the past year that the Chinese officials will not tolerate such intercourse and correspondence, and the Tibetans have wisely withdrawn from it, knowing that it is certain to lead them into difficulties. As we said last week there is little chance of any development of trade under the new conditions obtaining in Tibet, and the only thing possible is to improve the roads in India leading to the frontier. China will convert Tibet into an ordinary province within the next few years, and the disappearance of the Lhasa Council can only be a question of time.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

The "Indian Daily News":—The Debate in the House of Commons on Indian education appears to have been of the most discursive character. Mr. Laidlaw was profoundly dissatisfied with everything connected with Indian education, and professed to believe that nothing but an impartial and extensive inquiry into its scope, character and methods could possibly set matters right. Mr. Laidlaw is perhaps not the sort of authority on Indian education that one would care to listen to outside the House of Commons ; and even here it is evident he takes himself with a great deal more seriousness than the circumstances justify. We do not propose to consider in detail Mr Laidlaw's specific complaints against the Indian educational system. It is true that free primary education is not making progress, that only 98 per 1,000 of males and 7 per 1,000 of females could read, and that the amount of money spent on education is deplorably inadequate. We are not told whether Mr. Laidlaw thinks it possible by a fiat of the executive to introduce free, universal, compulsory primary education among a population of 300 millions. If he does, he is certainly a very courageous reformer. That a measure of reform of such colossal proportions may be quite beyond the financial resources of the country, has perhaps not entered into Mr. Laidlaw's thoughts. To do him justice, however, he admitted towards the end of his speech that the root cause of the educational evil is want of money. That is of course true, and it follows that to set about an eldborate inquiry for the reform of education without giving a moment's thought to the question where the money is to come from for giving effect to reform, is an altogether futile proceeding. The fact is, the habit of finding fault with education as being wholly and essentially evil and that it must be "reformed" marks an unhealthy temper of mind; and then the reformers have no more intelligent remedies to suggest than a Commission of Inquiry, which on the generous scale suggested, would take any thing from three to six years to complete, what with touring about the country and taking what is called evidence digesting it and writing a report upon which the Government of India will write a Resolution, and the Secretary of State a Despatch. We suppose the final word of wisdom will be that this, that, or the other thing must be done, but as money will not be forthcoming the whole thing will be hung up and things remain just as they are at present, with the further disadvantage that normal progress will be arrested during the pendency of the inquiry. There is simply no need for any inquiry. We had a big inquiry into education in Lord Ripon's time ; and another equally big inquiry into University education in Lord Curzon's time, exclusive of that on technical education and the Simla Conference of 1901 and so forth. If these have all done no good, what reason is there to suppose that Mr. Laidlaw's Commission is going to perform a miracle? In the words of the greatest of Calcutta's biographers, the history of previous commissions of inquiry exposes the "cui bono" of Mr. Laidlaw's proposed commission in its all nudity! What may perhaps be deemed a practical suggestion was made by Sir Henry Craik who said that the best way of reforming Indian education will be to appoint an educational member on the Governor General's Council Mr. Hobhouse had no difficulty in showing that this would mean delay, and not expedition, in the treatment of educational subjects!

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE.

The "Madras Mail" :—The Government of Mysore have issued their order reviewing the Revenue Administration Report of the State for the year 1906-07. At first sight it would appear to be a belated document, till one remembers that the Mysore official year does not correspond with that in British territory, and also that this particular Report, owing to a misunderstanding, was not submitted to the Government till nearly a month after the due date. The impression conveyed by the Report is one of general progress and prosperity. After two successive bad seasons, agricultural conditions showed considerable improvement. The rainfall generally was abundant ; the area cropped improved by nearly 30,000 acres ; the total outturn of crops showed a marked increase ; the land revenue and other collections showed a uniform expansion in response to the favourable season ; and the land revenue assessment especially was collected with a minimum of trouble and resort to coercive processes. In some Districts, however, such as Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, the collections under all sources of revenue left something to be desired, due chiefly to the lack of interest and activity of some of the Amildars concerned. As a matter of fact one of the unsatisfactory portions of the report is apparently that dealing with the work of this class of Revenue officer in the State, upon whom depends the success or failure, in the first instance, of the Revenue Administration. Several of the senior men are reported upon as inefficient, discontented and taking little or no interest in their work, and the Government are taking steps to prevent this clogging of the wheels of the administrative machine. While on this subject, however, we must not omit to notice that it is not the Amildars alone that come in for criticism. The Government themselves are not quite satisfied at the way in which some of the Deputy Commissioners have compiled their Reports for their Districts. The information furnished is in some cases described as vague and incomplete, especially with regard to such important matters as the demand for "takavi" loans, the facility with which advances made were recovered, crop experiments and the state of the people, and the progress made in arts, industries and trade. It stands to reason that defects in these matters impair the value of the Report in one of its most important aspects, and we can sympathise with the Government when they hope that "in future reports these defects will be rectified and the remarks made will be the outcome of more careful observation and collection of facts and figures by which it will be possible for Government to gauge the progress from year to year."

Making allowances for these defects in the Reports the Government are able to draw inferences generally with regard to the people and the prosperity of the country. The abundant harvest had little effect in lowering the prices of food grains, which remained high ; the result was that while the condition of the agricultural classes showed a decided improvement, all other classes were affected by the rise in prices. This was further aggravated by the fact that the wages for labour remained more or less stationary, except in tracts where owing to work in connection with the extraction of manganese and other minerals, there was an unusual demand for labour, and here immigration from outside the Province competed more or less successfully with the local labour supply. Unfortunately the Government's review is unaccompanied by the Reports of the Deputy Commissioners and the Revenue Commissioner, or it would be interesting to have details of the industries of the State which prompt the Government to note with approval the growing appreciation of the people of the importance of industries and manufactures, and the necessity there exists for not putting all their eggs into the agricultural basket. Attempts are being made to compile trade statistics and to improve agriculture, and with regard to the latter the necessity for continuous efforts under proper guidance is emphasised as well as the need for Agricultural Associations and the means of spreading agricultural knowledge.

THE WAGGON SHORTAGE.

The "Indian Daily News":—The waggon shortage affair is a perennial scandal. From Bengal coalfields to the Punjab Colonies is a far cry, but the waggon shortage scandal is rampant there as well as here. The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur dwells upon the atrocious laches of the North Western Railway in the matter of defective covered goods accommodation. The "toria," a local grain described as being of delicate quality, gets damaged by lying in the open yards. Last year, the heavy rain in May and June caught the accumulation of wheat on the Colony stations, and what with want of covered accommodation and lack of waggons "the wheat lay untouched for six or seven weeks in the stations and received repeated showers." The Deputy Commissioner proceeds : "When it was finally moved owing to the stench becoming intolerable, many firms found they had lost all the bottom and some times two rows of bags. A special staff had to be employed to clean Gojra, Lyallpur, and Chiniot Stations of the rotten wheat caked into the mud of the open yards, and probably a cholera epidemic was only narrowly avoided." The matter went up to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, in the inevitable processes of red-tapism, and that official having thought over it all indited a smart denunciation of what he called "a lamentable state of things." The official moving finger writes, but having writ, it paused and plunged in thought, with the result that the following sentence was writ : "The Financial Commissioner understands that the Government has addressed the Manager, North-Western Railway, on the subject of the "alleged" shortage of waggons . . . " What does this "alleged" mean? It means nothing in particular except how very cautious our high-and-dry officials can be when called upon to express an opinion on the waggon scandal which is reprobated by every thinking man in the community. And then they condescend to remark : "These alleged scandals, if they exist, disclose a lamentable state of things." Nothing like gentleness! Unlike the Financial Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor saw no reason to doubt "the alleged shortage of waggons," and he accordingly wrote :—

The Lieutenant-Governor views with some concern the congestion of traffic at railway stations in the colony. In a year of scarcity like the present it is especially regrettable that there should be any unnecessary obstacle to the free movement of grain. His Honour is fully satisfied that the export trade from the colony is at times very seriously hampered by the inability of the railway administration to cope with it, and that the insufficiency of covered goods accommodation is severely felt.

Alleged shortage of waggons indeed!

In the Cape House of Assembly Mr. Merriman, the Premier and Treasurer, said he anticipated a deficit for the financial year 1907-8 of £965,000, the deficit in the estimated revenue amounting to £988,000. The total deficiency for the past four years would amount to £2,881,000.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Gosvell Rd., London, Eng.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 19th May give the following details :—

PANCH MAHALS.

Kharif operations commenced in western mahals. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water-supply and supply of water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient in western mahals, but scarcity felt in eastern mahals, which is being met by sinking wells from tagai grants made to the people. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of bajri 9 1-4, of maize 10 1-2, of wheat 6 1-2 and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Price of fodder Rs. 2 per 100 bundles. Quantity of bajri, maize, wheat and rice purchasable per rupee at Godhra 38, 68, 50 and 49 per cent. less than normal respectively. Stocks of grain sufficient. Labouring classes engaged in collecting mahowra flowers and toddy. In parts of eastern mahals people are engaged in deepening kacha wells and making embankments from famine tagai grants. Distress not severe in western mahals but is severe in eastern mahals where famine has been declared. Twelve famine relief works in progress in eastern mahals. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No aimless wandering noticed. Supply of labour sufficient. Liberal suspensions of land revenue and tagai and liberal grants of tagai given in eastern mahals. Physical condition of people generally good.

SURAT.

Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Chikhli, Pardi, Bulsar and Jalalpur talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water adequate except in Chorasi taluka. Water in irrigation wells sufficient except in Chikhli, Olpad and Mandvi talukas. Irrigation tanks are dry. Price of jowari 9 seers 4 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 4 chataks, of wheat 6 seers 8 chataks and of rice 5 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Price of grass Rs. 2-4-0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Surat 35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of agricultural labour normal. No emigration. Rates of wages 3 to 4 annas. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

THANA.

Burning the rab materials in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder adequate but dear in Umbargaon petha. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient except in Dahanu taluka. Prices still high. Price of rice at Thana 7 seers 6-2-5 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Thana 22·1 per cent. less than normal. Demand and supply of labour normal. No perceptible emigration. Rates of wages 2 1-2 to 5 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair to good.

RATNAGIRI.

Two cents of rain during week at Dapoli. Harvesting of summer crops completed. Burning of rab materials in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder and water plentiful except in parts of Khed, Chiplun and Ratnagiri talukas where water is deficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Price of rice 7 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 29 per cent, less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of employment, rates of wages and extent of emigration normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

EAST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of wheat almost completed and of gram completed. Irrigated rabi crops generally in good condition. Threshing in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of cotton and bajri fair, and of other crops fair to poor except in Jamner and Raver talukas, where it is fair to good. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner and Yaval talukas, where grass is imported from the Satpudas and in Yaval taluka people feed their cattle with leaves of trees. Fodder getting very dear. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells sufficient for the present, but great difficulty is being experienced as water-level in rivers and wells is going down. Water-supply diminishing in Amalner and Pachora talukas and Bhadgaon petha. Price of rice 6 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak, of jowari 10 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 7 seers 4 chataks and of pulse 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 41·35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand for labour adequate. No emigration during week. Rates of wages for males 3 to 4 annas, for females 2 to 3 annas and for children 1 to 2 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Tagai is being freely advanced to cultivators.

WEST KHANDESH.

Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock and fodder supply sufficient except in Nandurbar, Shahada and Sindkheda talukas where grass is scanty. Water-supply for drinking purposes insufficient in Nandurbar taluka. Irrigation water failing in many places. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of wheat 7 seers 7 chataks, of jowari 10 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 15½ chataks and of rice 5 seers 7½ chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 45 per cent, less than normal. Supply of labour normal. Famine work in progress in Taloda taluka. Dole to village servants being distributed.

NASIK.

Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Collection and burning of rab materials continue in some places. Fodder-supply insufficient in Nandgaon, Chandor Baglan and Malegaon talukas. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient for the present except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Water in irrigation channels and pats deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient, but prices risen. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Nasik 43 per cent, less than normal. Agricultural and other labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on public works. Rates of wages normal. No unusual emigration noticiable : many people from Simar taluka who went to Bombay in search of employment are now returning. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder sufficient for the present except in Nagar and Sangamner talukas. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri, Nevasa and Sangamner talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Price of bajri 11 seers 14 chataks and of jowari 13 seers 11 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 40 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nagar 56 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Rates of wages 2 to 4 annas. No emigration during week. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes generally fair except in parts of Akola taluka.

POONA.

Collection and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Junnar and Indapur talukas and Ambegaon petha. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Mawal, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water in irrigation wells and channels decreasing. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of bajri at Poona 10 seers, of jowari 11 seers 12 chataks, of rice 6 seers 12 chataks and of wheat 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 60 and of grass 90lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Poona 33 per cent, less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of employment well balanced. Rates of wages 2½ to 5 annas for males and 1 to 3 annas for females. Extent of emigration not abnormal. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair. Dole being given to village servants.

SATARA.

Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Water-supply adequate for drinking purposes but insufficient for irrigation purposes in Javli taluka. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatava talukas. Stocks of grain adequate. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 39 per cent. less than normal. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. No abnormal demand for labour. No emigration. Public health generally good. General condition of labouringclasses fair.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 6 cents at Bagevadi, 2 cents at Bagalkot, none elsewhere. Lands being prepared for next season. Crops in bad condition in Indi and Bijapur talukas, but relief measures probably unnecessary. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in good condition. Irrigation tanks dried up. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of padami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas.

KATHIAWAR.

Threshing of wheat progressing. Picking of cotton continues. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Jasdan, Songadh and Sudamda. Price of wheat at Rajkot 10, of bajri 9 1-2, of jowari 12 1-2 and of gram 9 seers per rupee. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee at Rajkot 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. No demand for employment in Jhalavad, Sorath and Gohilvad Prants. Demand and supply of employment generally sufficient in Halar Prant. Rates of wages 3 1-2 to 5 annas for males, 2 1-2 to 3 annas for females and 1 1-2 to 2 annas for children. No emigration. General condition of labouring classes fair.

REWA KANTHA.

Kharif operations in progress. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient. Price of bajri 9 1-2, of wheat 6 1-2, of rice 6 1-2 and of gram 9 1-2 seers per rupee. Scarcity prevails throughout the Agency. Test works in progress in Chhota Udepur and Rajpipla States. No emigration.

THE JAPANESE YARN LOTTERY.

Conflicting reports appear in the Japan Press in regard to the yarn lottery scheme. "The Japan Times" of April 22 says : "Japanese exporters of cotton yarn started last February a somewhat novel adventure, attaching prize tickets to their goods with a view to creating a new demand. The adventure met with success to some extent, but it was denounced because of its speculative nature. Seeing the disadvantageous effect this device might produce the Government had advised the stoppage of the practice, which has accordingly been discontinued."

"The Kobe Herald" of April 23 says: "As several Japanese (i.e., vernacular) papers have within the last day or two published statements to the effect that the prize ticket scheme which was recently adopted by Japanese spinners in connexion with exports of cotton yarn to China has been, or is about to be, abandoned in consequence of a warning from the Tokio Government, a representative of this journal to-day called on Mr. Buto Sanji, the President of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, in order to ascertain the facts. At the outset of the conversation, Mr. Buto explained that the object of the prize ticket scheme was simply to extend the market for Japanese yarns in the interior of China. There was no idea of entering into rivalry with Indian yarns. The Chinese, Mr. Buto pointed out, were conservative people. They were accustomed to use their own hand-made yarns and it was very difficult to induce them to employ the machine-made article. The Japanese spinners believed, however, that the Chinese were placed at a disadvantage by using the products of the hand looms, and that, once they tried the machine-made goods, they would prefer the latter. The prize ticket scheme was consequently formulated as a means of inducing the Chinese to ascertain for themselves the advantages of the yarns from the factories. As previously stated, there was no idea of fighting the Indian yarn merchants, and indeed the Japanese spinners would heartily welcome the latter if they were willing to co-operate in the scheme. With regard to the criticisms passed upon the prize ticket system as being of a gambling nature. Mr. Buto denied that the scheme was a kind of lottery. He also asserted that it was not unusual for similar tickets to be attached to foreign merchandise. If, he went on to remark, the tickets were sold, it might be considered to be a lottery, but no such sale took place. The only speculative feature in the affair was that certain buyers would get large prizes while others would only obtain a small discount. The average discount was seventy-five sen per bale of forty packages. The tickets, which are divisible into forty parts—one for each package—were not now packed in the bales, but were sent to the agents of the spinners at the places of import. The buyer of a whole bale was given one ticket, while one of the forty divisions was given to the purchaser of a package only.

"Questioned as to the statement that the Japanese Government had made representations to the spinners, Mr. Buto emphatically denied that this was the case. The spinners had not received any communication or advice from the authorities on the subject. In fact, as the scheme was not in the nature of a lottery, there was no ground for any action being taken by the Government. If the authorities had thought that there was any necessity for intervention they would, of course, have taken up the matter before this.

"Our representative then asked if there was any truth in the reports that the scheme had been abandoned or was likely to be abandoned in the near future. In reply Mr. Buto stated that there was not at present any intention of withdrawing the scheme. The whole matter was a very simple one and did not call for the comments which had lately appeared in the papers. He could not, of course, definitely say as yet whether the prize ticket system would be a success. If it failed, the only losers would be the Japanese spinners.

"While we have to thank Mr. Buto for his courteous statement, we are bound to say that he does not seem to us to have established his contention that a lottery element does not enter into the scheme. By his own admission purchasers of the yarn have the chance of winning large prizes, and, while it is true that the tickets are not actually sold, the fact that a coupon can be obtained by the purchase of a fortieth part of a bale makes it easy for Chinese with no interest in the yarn trade to indulge in what is little less than a gamble."

£750,000 FOR OUR CATHEDRALS.

Sir Henry Burdett's Striking Suggestion.

Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B., has made a striking suggestion in the "Guardian" that £750,000 should be raised by means of £1 bricks to put the Cathedral establishments of Great Britain on a satisfactory foundation.

"All religious leaders are complaining of the absence of men from their congregations," he says. "Our Cathedrals, or some of them, are languishing for want of a little money, and the active, heartfelt, continuous interest of the great masses of the people. Should it not be possible to evolve from this condition of affairs a new, purposeful, individual movement which should prove of priceless value to our men and women, and result in making the House of God, whatever its relative size and importance or wherever situated, efficient for its purpose, whilst is is severed from all secular uses and devoted solely to holy services in accordance with all the best feelings alike of the natural and spiritual man?

"I have felt, as a resident in London, that wherever a church is let for hire for secular uses, there the sense of God's House and its purposeful strength to the individual is certainly weakened or lost. I am confident that all such secular uses are not only a grievous error, but a degradation. They must result in a loss of reverence and a loss of touch with the Infinite which it should be the first purpose of all religious teachers to drive home. Then, too, men of mind and energy resent the reading of the Scriptures in a place of worship by some one who is not a reader and who has no voice, as they resent the conduct of services by men who are sometimes so inefficient as to make it a common saying among men of business that in no other place but a place of worship would a man be paid who failed to discharge his duties to the extent some ministers of God appear to their congregations to do.

"Let us now speak of the organisation and purpose of our Cathedrals. In the present year, 1908 there will assemble in Canterbury Cathedral the Decennial Conference of Bishops from throughout the world. It is estimated that some two hundred Bishops will attend, and their proceedings must excite general interest. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a recent address, pointed out that a Cathedral was set in the midst of a great Diocese so that where ignorance and superstition used to reign, the simple worship of God should flourish and the Gospel of Christ be diligently and purely preached ; further, that the youth of our realms should be well educated in the increase of Christian faith and piety, and that the poor should always be succoured. That was the old, original idea of the purposes which every Cathedral ought to fulfil, and it was for this reason, doubtless, that the Cathedrals preceded the towns. In the terms of modern English life the Archbishop said that the Cathedral of to-day should stand as a white-hot focus—'a Christian force for good—as a centre of worship of the highest, purest, most spiritual and most reverent kind.' The House of God in practice, the services in it, should stimulate, inspire, and invigorate all the clergy of the Diocese (and all the laity too), for they should carry with them the fragrant memory of the prayers and praises offered up in the Cathedral. It should be a centre for the most pure, and therefore most practical, setting forth among men of the Gospel message of the living Lord.

CENTRAL INFLUENCE OF THE CATHEDRALS.

"Its influence should directly and indirectly help to widen and deepen and uplift the character of every preacher throughout the Diocese. It should be a rallying-place for those on whom the richest of all human responsibilities was laid—the clergy ; and teachers should leave its walls aglow with a new resolve. It should prove a centre for their thoughts and plans and energies in what they had to do for the upbringing of the young lives which in their plaint years were throughout the land committed to their keeping, that they might so guide them as to make them in days to come worthier citizens than they themselves had been of their Master's kingdom upon earth. Lastly, the Cathedral should be the centre for all that is best and most sacred in their endeavours to find solutions for the social questions of modern life. In setting forth these objects the Archbishop declared that he had not strained unduly the meaning of the principles which, as a matter of historical fact, were laid down in the Charter of Canterbury Cathedral when its corporate life began afresh 360 years ago. I venture to think that such a statement of the purposes of a great Cathedral will be new to ordinary people, and that its publication is bound to awaken a fresh interest in Cathedral life and work throughout the country.

"With the object of ascertaining the needs and requirements of the Cathedrals of this country at the present time, I have addressed a letter to the Deans, and have had in reply some most interesting answers. I find that there is a movement in certain Cathedral centres to remedy the defects of the old system by organising the work on modern lines and assigning portions of it to each member of the staff according to his abilities. In organising a new Cathedral at Birmingham I am glad to note that it is resolved to make it a head centre not merely of Church services, but of social effort. The system aimed at is somewhat different from, and an improvement upon, that of some of the older foundations. The idea is not to endow separate canonries, which, once endowed, become freeholds for those appointed to them. This system has laid to considerable abuses in the older Cathedrals, and has resulted in many instances in the chief places of dingnity in the Diocese being filled by old and incompetent men.

"It is resolved to prevent any such disastrous result at Birmingham. With this object steps are being taken to organise a really efficient 'headquarters staff.' This is to consist of a body of really efficient Canons, each of them responsible for some particular department of diocesan work—education, Missions, or social work, for instance. Birmingham men have always been noted for their business capacity, and I congratulate those responsible for the Cathedral trust there upon their resolve to insure efficiency in the working by providing that when any member of the 'headquarters staff' becomes incapacitated he shall be retired with some suitable provision. The whole scheme at Birmingham is full of life, and should be studied carefully by any one interested in the subject.

"Enough has been said to show that our modern Cathedrals are alive to the requirements of modern times, and there is evidence to encourage the hope that the scheme just outlined may be followed in principle everywhere as each of the older trusts becomes modernised. I have already urged that every men and women should follow David's example, at any rate to the extent of adding one brick to the House of God. I find the detailed list of the needs and requirements of our Cathedrals in England and Wales proves that, if a sum between £ 600,000 and £750,000 is forthcoming, each Cathedral establishment can be put upon a sound foundation, and the whole of the fabric made perfect and complete.

"When I state that David's personal contribution to Solomon's original Temple has been assessed at something like £18,000,000 of our money, and that the total cost of that Temple is estimated at £30,000,000 at least, it will be realised how very small is the sum actually required to make every English Cathedral efficient and complete. What I hope is that the British public generally will embrace the idea of £1 bricks, and that every one of us may make up our mind to contribute at least one brick to a Central Fund, in which case the whole of the three-quarters of a million pounds required can be raised at once. Having regard to the population of these islands, I should hope that there may be some competition for the honour of being one of the 750,000 men and women who spontaneously come forward and determine to make our Cathedrals as perfect as possible, as a testimony to their recognition of the value and importance of God's House to them individually."

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME.

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes :—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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A FACT WORTH NOTING.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MR. ELWORTHY C. I. E.

Forty-three Years in India.

Mr. Elworthy of Osler's, Calcutta and Bombay, who is retiring from India, was last night the guest of the Bombay Trades Association at dinner at Pyrkes's Restaurant. In the course of the evening the present Master of the Association, Mr. Traylen, proposed the Health of the Guest of the evening. Mr. Traylen said:—

Gentlemen,—As Master of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, it is my privilege to propose the toast of this evening, but though I value this privilege, I would that it had fallen to one better able to express the large measure of esteem and respect, with which we all regard our guest, and which he so amply merits. Gentlemen, I allude to our friend Mr. Elworthy.

Though mainly a resident of Calcutta of many years' standing, his fame has travelled to more distant places than our City of Bombay, and there are few spots in this vast country which he has not visited, and although he is retiring after many years of arduous duties, cheerfully rendered to the State, the Legislature and to our community, his memory will remain with us, and we may rest assured that he will never forget the country in which he has for so long usefully laboured with advantage to himself and others and should occasion arise will ever be ready to afford the benefit of his his ripe and unique experience to questions which vitally concern her.

Mr. Elworthy landed in India some forty-three years ago in the days when a three months' voyage out from Home was considered quick sailing and the possibility of getting there in two weeks or less was then undreamt of. He came out to join the firm of Messrs. C. and F. Osler. As a junior, he necessarily started low down the ladder, but has arrived at the top possessing the esteem and respect, not only of his countrymen, but of a very large number of natives of India of all ranks. Though proud of his race and motherland, he has never forgotten that courtesy and fellow-feeling is due to all, no matter what their caste, their creed, their station, and it is this fact, coupled with his own personality as a straightforward English gentleman, which has rendered the years of his life spent in India more profitable and enjoyable than is the experience of many of us. These facts are well known to his friends, but Government also recognised his sterling worth, and twice honoured him with a seat on the Bengal Legislative Council as a representative of the Calcutta Trades Association, and His Majesty the King Emperor, through His Excellency the Viceroy, conferred upon him the distinction of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Now, gentlemen, although our guest fully appreciates this mark of our Sovereign's approval, with true magnanimity he has been heard to state that he likewise attributes this honor as a recognition of the many, useful services rendered to the Public generally by the Calcutta Trades Association, with which he was—as you are no doubt well aware—most intimately connected. He served many years on that Committee, and his sound judgment and advice were of immense service to his colleagues. His year of office as Master was a most successful one, and as a past Master his valuable advice was frequently sought and ever cheerfully given.

In the Homeland there is a general impression—like many others, truly false—that life in India is tempered with little work and much leisure; this may have been so a century back, but those who know the India of to-day, with its rapidly increasing railways, its splendid postal and telegraphic services, can testify that the average business man is saddled with greater responsibilities, and works harder than his brother in Europe. This being so I would remark, in addition to his important business and civic duties, Mr. Elworthy has aided the State in many other ways. As a Volunteer he holds a record of which he may justly be proud, having retired from the Calcutta Rifles as Colonel after something like forty years' service, he was connected with "F" claimed as the "Trades" Company, and the fine display of trophies held by Company "F" is a proof of their high efficiency both at drill and at the range.

We have met together this evening, gentlemen, to bid Mr. Elworthy farewell and God-speed. He has given 43 years of his life to India, and the time has now come when a little more rest is desirable, though we trust not necessary, and I know I voice your sentiments in wishing him and Mrs. Elworthy many years of health and happiness to come. He retires with a knowledge of India and her people quite unique and such that few could attain—a knowledge and experience almost impossible of acquirement by those deputed for that purpose—for the Native of India though reticent to the Official, will often freely converse with one whom after years of acquaintance he knows as a friend.

Such knowledge, gentlemen, would be of inestimable value to the Home Government, and I feel sure that Mr. Elworthy will, should occasion arise, endeavour to disabuse the minds of our countrymen of the absurd notions many of them have imbibed from the hysterical ravings of those who, after a few months' tour in this vast country, presume to criticise its Government and affect an intimate knowledge of the hopes and fears of its people. Much of the unrest reported in India may justly be ascribed to the idle vapourings of this class of tourists, and to the gullibility of others who accept their fables as gospel. On behalf of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, I wish you, Sir, and Mrs. Elworthy, God-speed, a safe and pleasant voyage home, and many years of health and happiness to come. You are leaving these shores, perhaps never to return, but I feel sure that your thoughts will often travel to this land in which you have spent so many years of your life, and where you will long be remembered with feelings of kindest regard and esteem by Europeans and Natives alike. Gentleman.—Mr. Elworthy.

The toast having been cordially honoured Mr. Elworthy replied:—

Mr. Master and Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for the honour which you have conferred on me in asking me to meet you here on the eve of my departure from India. It is a compliment to one of its members which our Association in Calcutta will likewise deeply appreciate. I feel most grateful for the "send-off" which you are giving me. My friends every where have been most kind to me and it makes all the greater the wrench which detaches me from them and from the country of my adoption in which I have been so long.

I thank you, Mr. Master, for the very kind references to myself. I came out young, and excepting periodical trips to England, I have spent all my time in India. The nature of my business enabled me at an early age to obtain a somewhat unique knowledge of the country; it brought me in contract with the highest classes of the people; it taught me respect and sympathy for them, leading to very valuable and lasting friendships. It gave me also knowledge and experience of "India from within" which has been most interesting, useful and instructing. In leaving India I shall leave many Indian friends, whom I may not see again and this will be perhaps one of the greatest of the "regrets." I have had a most excellent time in India and I look on it as a country in which a career is open to every man if he sets his mind to it, and goes straight for it. The official, who has the good fortune to enter the service has a clear course. The non-official has a more difficult task, for he is subject to competition all through his life. It is essentially a young man's country; for nerve, physical and mental strength, combined with common sense, are perhaps of greater value than the experience and sagacity of too the older man on whomdeclining vigour comes all soon.

Mr. Traylen has connected me with the Volunteer movement in Calcutta. I arrived in India soon after the time when it boomed in England, and when the great uprising in India had not faded from memory. Calcutta always had a strong force; it is strong now. I have always held the doctrine that it is the duty of our countrymen wherever they may be, to be trained to the use of arms and laarn to shoot straight. With an Empire so extended we have not a man too many. In England the terms "Volunteer" has disappeared and we have in its place the Territorial Army. We wish it success; we need a force that is thoroughly efficient and ready for emergencies. Should this fail, we are compelled to look forward to a word that we mention with bated breath "Conscription."

In leaving India one naturally looks back on the changes that have taken place. We may congratulate ourselves on the glorious past. The development of India during the past 40 years has been marvellous. Of what the country, as a whole, has been; we may take Bombay itself as a typical example. It is a city of which you may be justly proud. When I arrived in India, Bombay was undergoing a speculative mania, and the "Back Bay reclamation scheme" was in full swing. It was a scheme which collapsed. It left a few men rich, but hundreds impoverished. In those days the Fort was not built over; residents were accommodated at Byculla, Parel, Girgaum and Malabar Hill. The Hotels were at Byculla. There were no Docks, the shipping consisted of sailing vessels riding at anchor in the Harbour, mainly owned by well-known Parsees engaged in the opium and coasting Trade. Railways that now converge on Bombay had not been made. Since then you have made Bombay what it is, with its new buildings, Docks and Railway accommodation, a magnificent city, the gate of India, the focus of goods and passenger traffic for a great part of the country; with a future that seems unlimited. You are still in the hands of the Improvement Trust!

I do not wish this evening to touch on politics, but I may not be wrong in saying that no change or development is greater than that which has been caused by education. It is a complex problem which will solve itself. The Indian of to-day is not the Indian of 40 years ago; he demands recognition and sympathy, and a share in the councils and administration of the country, for which by standing and education he is fitted.

Now, gentlemen, I am your guest this evening as a member of the Calcutta Association. When I met you three years ago, your Master, speaking on the subject of your representation on public bodies, said that he and I were in agreement on one point, that "if the Calcutta Trades Association has gained the respect and confidence of the Government and the people in Bengal there is no reason why you should not reach the same goal." One of the daily papers remarked that "When the Association has "found itself" and has proved by its continued success, its capacity to voice reasonably and fairly the large trading interests it represents, the Bombay Government will be found as ready to accord it official status as the Administration of Bengal have the kindred Association in Calcutta." You must yourselves judge how far you have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the public and Government.

The Master, when he accepts the position, should make up his mind that he has a responsibility on his shoulders, and that the affairs of the Association are a part of his daily work. Much depends on the Master's vigilance, and the assistance he derives from the Secretary, who should, if possible, be a full-time man. I am not here to judge how far you have done your best, but to assure you that if your Association is properly and diligently worked, there will be no lack of success. You must remember that the position for which you strive cannot be won in a day and you are yet young.

At your annual meeting reference was made by your Master to the proposed Advisory and Legislative Councils and the hope that one of your members may have a seat thereon. On this point of representation I have a very strong opinion. The main object of the enlarged councils is to give Indians a larger share of the responsibility of Government. The advisory council, without any power, I take to be merely a stepping-stone to something better hereafter. The enlargement of the Provincial Legisiative Council is the one to which your attention should be directed. We must remember that if ever in this world "the flag followed Trade" and not trade flag, this is the country. Up to the expiry of John Company ir was a commercial concern. It is the merchant who has exploited and developed India. He provided Capital for railways and other public works, he is the capitalist who has developed mining and mill industries and the growth of tea, indigo, jute and other products; his outlay of capital in India to-day is enormous. I am of the opinion that if the council be enlarged for Indian representation it should likewise have larger representation for the non-official European. The desire to have a Government majority is one to which we do not object, but the presence of more non-officials would be salutary. They bring a train of thought and experience, that of the hard-headed business men, into the council. I consider that your future representation is a matter of right You are numerous, your interests are diverse and you are capitalists. I hope that you will agitate, agitate and agitate, till you get it. I think that Government has not sufficiently realised the claims of non-official Europeans whose presence is at the present time in particular desirable and valuable. It depends largely on the amount of earnestness and keenness that is put into the concerns of the Association by your Masters and Committee that tend to make you a power to be felt, recognised and appreciated.

I am pleased to see that you have started your Gymkhana Club. You are most fortunate in securing the position in which it is located close to the sea shore. I believe that a man is all the better for the class of recreation which it affords. Too close attention to daily affairs make a man grow stale a little freshening up away from his office is desirable. A club of this kind is good for the community, it brings you together, you get to know each other and it begets that harmony, unanimity, and good feeling, which are so essential to the successful working of an Association, of which I am your guest here this evening.

The toasts of the "Press" and the "Visitors were also honoured.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The last sweepstakes race of the season will take place to-morrow (Saturday), starting at 3·55 p. m. Course will be notified hereafter.

It has been decided by the Ottoman Government to construct a landing place at Rabigh, on the Red Sea, in order to allow ships laden with material for the Hedjaz Railway to land cargo there for the Mecca-Medina line. The Hedjaz Railway High Commission officially announces that at the beginning of July the construction of the line will be completed as far as Medina, and that the inauguration will take place on the 1st September, the anniversary of the Sultan's accession. The length of the line from Damascus to Medina is 1,302 kilometres and from Caifa to Damascus another 161 kilometres.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY.

The Flats, South of Elphinstone Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I must now treat of the Flats, South of Elphinstone Road. A large order in truth, for the Flats—or that area which was the Flats—extends as far as South Khetwady and embraces all Kammattipoora and 'Koombarwada. Two railway towns (for which I bought the land in 1864) and a huge, unsightly, and smoke-smothered cottonopolis, have densely populated that area down to Bellasis Road. It is, of course, most essential that all that region (even Khetwady) should be raised 3 feet with good yellow earth, but even if this be not done—Provided (a) all the sluices at Love Grove, Worli, and Dharavi be enlarged to the full depth and width prescribed by Major Tulloch, and highly approved by all the English experts who have been consulted, and by all the drainage and sewerage commissions and by successive Governors in Council; Provided (b) the Love Grove pumps be henceforth only used to pump subsoil and storm water there—it is obvious that this immense tract will be practically as dry as a bone for eight (8) months in the year—nearly dry even in the monsoon.

This brings me back again to that accursed nuisance at Love Grove. Here I cannot refrain from expressing my amazement that a satrap of Lord Lamington's acumen, has altogether (in his "Reminiscences") ignored that foul spot. Could he not see that the flats can never be a safe—a healthy—residential area until the sewage is taken north eastwards? and so long as the Corporation persist in dumping all their garbage on what the Municipal Authorities call "The Tardeo Flats?" How could his Lordship permit this wickedness? Could he not understand that not one single square yard of all the Tardeo Flats, thus reclaimed, can ever be built upon, even if 3 feet of yellow earth be super-deposited? This new and (as the Municipal Commissioner's last reports show) still continning crime (it is nothing less!) is killing people off like flies already, and will claim thousands of lives in the near future—perhaps for ever! In Shri Kali's name, I ask "How long is this system of Municipal murder to last?" Cannot Sir George Clarke put his foot down? The Corporation sadly needs to be "shroffed." In the first place, it is overgrown—too numerous.—In the second place, there are men on it whose interests are diametrically opposed to the City's interests. They have (many of them) house and landed property likely to be seriously affected by the operations of the City Improvement Trustees—so, naturally, they block the way. There are others who represent powerful companies for whom they are duty bound to figbt against the Corporation. "In what way?" some crapulous critics may ask. I will give instances without giving names. I ask why should the agents, traffic managers, and engineers be Justices of the Peace; eligible for election for any ward through which their railways pass—or for the matter of that for any ward at all. They must, in loyalty to their Board of Directors in England, grind their Railway Companies' axes, which are many and keen. We all know abominably obstructive they have been in the past in the one matter of overbridges. From what I read and learn they will be much more obstructive yet, not only as regards overbridges, but in the matter of service to the Corporation. Then, again, there are many respectable "dummies" holding Commissions, men who "have no English," who are (I fear) many of them ignorant of the Sanitary Alphabet,' a few are even illlitrate. I do not for a moment deny that they are and have proved themselves to be good citizens and have therefore been made Justices of the Peace "honoris causa." So let them remain! Let there be two lists,—the one of working Justices, eligible for election to the Corporation, the other of those nominated Justices of Peace "honoris causa." but not eligible. I take it that these eliminations will reduce the working Corporation to about fifty, which is even then an unwieldy body.

My strictures on railway Justices of Peace do not, of course, apply to the Agents and Directors of the Electric Supply—Electric Supply and Gas Companies, who are, practically servants of the City with common interests. Let us have as many level headed, long headed, hard-headed millowners, directors and agents in the Corporation. They are, one and all, practical men who have seen the working of Municipal Institutions in Europe. They know, and have studied sanitary questions from their boyhood, have probably taken part in Municipal Government. They are, moreover, energetic to a man, and very hard to beat" in argument or in practice.

With such a Corporation things will "hum," and no mistake, and the Municipal Officials will not be thwarted and obstructed by the petty jealousies of purse-proud millionaires "suffering from stupidity" more or less, but with their keen eyes fixed on the interests of No. I!—When I speak of millowners, engineers, managers, and directors I include a large majority of native gentlemen holding those positions. I include also members of the Indian Native Merchants' Bureau. The replies of these Associations are, far and away, the best of all that have been published.

Several citizens, hearing that I required Major Tulleck's reports and Mr. Acworth's admirable History of the Sewerage and Drainage questions, have most kindly sent me their private copies or purchased them for me, and the Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn has also sent me a copy of the Major's Drainage report and of the Commissions' reports on it, obtained evidently with some difficulty from Municipal Records. These Native Citizens are not (I may mention) Justices or Corporators. I wonder how many of the worshipful Corporation have even heard of Horace Acworth's History, or read it if they ever saw it? though the work leaves absolutely nothing to be added to the discussions?

And now, as to the mill-hands, dock laborers, and artizans of all classes, coolies, and the like, all, or very nearly all of whom are semi-rural, H. E. the Governor suggests—as two or three of his predecessors have suggested—that quarters should be provided for them in comparatively distant parts of the Island, that workmen's trains should be run for them at convenient hours—that millowners should build chawls for their hands, and so forth. All these schemes, well meant as they doubtless are—are, and have proved to be impracticable in Bombay, or for the matter of that in any part of India for several good reasons. In the first place as nearly all the bodies consulted except the Chamber of Commerce and one other have pointed, the working classes could not afford to pay the farec, however low, nor would they travel by the trains if they could spare the money. A walk to and from their work of a couple of miles or more is nothing to these hardy patient people Witness, how they travel to the Dekkhan. They take tickets to Karjut rarely (except in very bad weather), travel by the coolie train to Campolie but walk up the Bhore Ghaut to Lonowli to save a few annas extra charged by the G. I. P. R. up the Ghaut incline, many of them in fact—if they are not pressed for time—walk straight into Poona.

Another reason is, that these poor people like most people in the world are not to be dragooned or forced by any grand-motherly legislation, to live anywhere but where they please. Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Company, who are always to the fore when there is any question of benefiting their hands, as, indeed, are most Bombay millowners, have gone to much expense over and over again to build chawls for their hands at low rents. The hands have grates fully occupied them for a short time only and then left assigning as a reason that it does not please them to be "looked up" by their masters' muccaddums should they stay away from work. Workmen, of all classes in the universe, like to be free to do as they choose. Therefore for God's sake let us leave them alone. They will surely shake down. into low rented chawls (near their work, mind you!) when the City Improvement Trust provide them which has not been done yet Then, again, these semi rurals do not like Chawls built like "hives"—that is not the way they live in their own villages and smaller towns. They much prefer "warras"—that is to say hollow squares, with access in the rear to their latrines, and plenty of space to cook and gossip. They are very gregarious, are these simple frugal folk.

I have in a preceding chapter quoted the criticisms of a certain correspondent who writes in the "Bombay Gazette" exceedingly well under the psendonym "Dion." He is prone to be merry over my suggestion that the Garbage-reclaimed Flats east of Hornby Vellard should be laid out as a "Peoples' Park" with play-grounds, a "Zoo" and refreshment kiosks as at Battersea Park. My good friend "Dion" must be a young man, he certainly does not know the history of this particular portion of the Flats, He will be surprised to hear that the idea was entertained by others and by Government before I was born! And a very sensible idea it is, more especially now that this area cannot be built upon, as it might have been if the Corporation had reclaimed it with good yellow earth instead of making a dung heap of it!

"Dion" will also be interested to learn that during the Share Mania Dr. Thomas Diver and poor George T aylor applied for a concession of the Flats for this very purpose and other objects that they employed a certain Civil Engineer, one George Latham, to prepare a lovely plan, wherein was depicted a ground tree-clad Park with a large lake, and broad canal leading from it to Worli sluices, with a branch to Dharavi, whereon our Aryan brethren were rowing in eight-oar outriggers against English crews. In the Park, there were elephants, camels, rhinoceri, lions and tigers (in cages), bears, a monkey-house, a reptile house, refreshment kiosks, a race-course, a grand stand, and all "according to Cocker" (I don't know what the phrase means, but that don't matter!

There were some fifteen reclamation companies including a most gorgeous plan of Trombay, dotted with palatial villas. I, of course, saw them all—(they were beautifully colored) as Municipal Commissioner, before they were produced before a Commission—Sir B. Ellis, President, the Hon'ble Frank Chapman—and General Tremenhere; I was myself examined before the Commission—which ruthlessly sat upon them all! Yours truly,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, May 19.

QUETTA RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 21.

To-day being the second day of the Quetta Spring Meet, there was the usual sort of assemblage to witness the races, which were even better than on the opening day. The officers of the Staff College were "At Home" in tents, where the hospitable hosts made every arrangement to enhance the afternoon's enjoyment. The weather was bright and fresh and the races were watched with keen interest. The bands of the York and Lancaster Regiment were in attendance and played favourite selections between the races. The course was in excellent order and there were some close finishes. The result of the second day's racing was as follows.

FIRST RACE.—Distance—3 furlongs:—The Polo Scurry.

Captain Hisketh's Glendale II (10st), ...Owner 1
Colonel Boilean's Godiva (12st 5lbs).....Owner 2
Captain Corlett's Peacock (10st 5lbs), Mr. Underwood 3

Also ran.—Kildare (10st 2lbs), Viking (9st 7lbs).

Betting:—6 to 4 on Glendale, 2 to 1 against Godiva. 3 to 1 against Peacock and Kildare, 4 to 1 against Viking.

Won by one and a half lengths, one length separating 2nd and 3rd. Time—41 2-5 secs.

THE RACE.—The Kotwal Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr O'Hara's Ariadne 10st 9lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Graham's Achievement 11st ...Mr Underwood 2
Captain Hislop's Jenny Lind 10st ...Mr Sanday 3

Also ran.—Rye Grass 11st, Bantam 10st, Cumrew (9st 11lbs).

Betting:—4 to 5 on Ariadne; 1 1-2 to 1 against Achievement; 10 to 1 against the others.

Won by a head, 2 1-2 lengths separatnig 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 34secs.

3RD RACE.—The Hanna Handicap.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Major Davis' Gendarme 10st 12lbs .....Mr O'hara 1
Captain Cassell's Parthiv 10st 6lbs...Mr Johnson 2
Major Shearman's Arkolia 11st 2lbs Capt Ashburner 3

Also ran.—Rivalry 10st 12lbs; No Trumps 10st 11lbs; Grey Wolf, 9st 10lbs (carried 9st 11lbs); Goodfellow 9st 3lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Gendarme; 4 to 1 against Parthiv; 3 to 1 against Arkolia and No Trumps; 1 1-2 against Grey Wolf; 7 to 1 against the others.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separating 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 46secs.

4TH RACE.—The Hunt Hurdles—Distance—1 1-2 miles over nine flights.

Mr Graham's Dudds 11st 9lbs..... Capt Hallowes 1
Colonel Boileaux's Godiva 11st ...Mr. Underwood 2
Capt Meikle John's Tess 10st 9lbs..Capt Harkness 3

Also ran:—La Gloria 10st 12lbs; Musketry 9st 9lbs.

Betting: 1 1-2 to 1 against Dudds; evens against Godiva; 5 to 1 against Tess; 4 to 1 against Musketry and La Gloria.

Won by one length, five lengths separating 2nd and 3rd.

Time—3 mins. 7-5 secs.

5TH RACE.—The Horse Plate—Distance—1 mile
Captain Prideaux's Bantam III 8st. 7lbs. carried 8st. 11lbs. ..... Hasan Khan 1
Mr. Revers' Bill Squires 10st. 12lbs. Mr, O'Hara 2
Captain Pryer's Tatters 10st 1lb .....Capt Taylor 3

Also ran:—Lucy Glitters 10st 3lbs, Bay Middleton 9st. 11lbs.

Betting.—7 to 1 against Bantam, 3 to 1 on Bill Squire, 4 to 1 against Tatters, Lucy Plucky Glitters and 15 to 1 against Bay Middleton.

Won by one length, two lengths separating 2nd and 3rd.

Time—2m. 55 3-5secs.

6TH RACE.—The Chiltan Hurdles.—Distance 1 1-2 miles over nine flights.

Capt Ready's Alexis 10st 13lbs.....Capt. Hallowes 1
Mr Underwood's Mahratta 11st 9lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Harvey Kelly's Ian 10st 11lbs...Mr McCudden 3

Also ran:—Southern Pearl 12st 7lbs, Vesta 11st 6lbs, Kildare 10ts 2lbs, (ran out) and Saracen 9st 11lb.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Alexis; 5 to 1 against Mahratta; 3 to 1 against Ian and Southern Pearl and 5 to 1 against the remainder.

Won by a quarter of a length; four lengths separating 2nd and 3rd.

Time—2m 1-5secs.

7TH RACE.—The Binyard Cup.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Capt Hickett's Glandale 10st 10lbs .....Owner 1
Capt Carlett's Peacock 8st 12lbs carried 9st 5lbs Hard 2
Col. O'Donnell's Muscana 8st,.....Hassan Khan 3

Also ran:—Chatterbox 9st 12lbs. The General 9st 3lbs, Salvador 8st 8lbs.

Betting:—Evens Glanbale; 5 to 1 against Peacock; 8 to 1 against Muscana; and 5 to 1 against the others.

Won by a neck; five lengths separating 2nd and 3rd.

Time—1min. 43 3-5 secs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Government Gazette," May 21.)

Mr. Gopalji Gulabbhai Desai to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Mehmadabad, Matar, Nadiad and Kapadvanj in the Kaira District.

Mr. Jivanlal Pranjivandas Rakhia to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of A'nand Borsad and Thasra in the Kaira District.

Mr. Gandabhai Indraji Desai to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Bulsar, Chikhli and Pardi in the Surat District vice Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. Bhailal Venilal Desai is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Chorasi in the Surat District vice Mr. Damodardas Maneklal, resigned.

Mr. Gandabhai Indraji Desai is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Surat vice Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. Gandabhai Indraji Desai is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Bulsar, Chikhli and Pardi in the Surat District vice Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., resigned.

The election of Mr. Abdul Kadar Munshi, Mamlatbar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Sangola in the Sholapur District is approved.

Mr. W. N. Barpande, acting Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Yaval in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. Vishwanath Ganesh Kardile, resigned.

The election of Mr. Mahamadkhan Banekhan Mudarris, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Chalisgaon in the East Khandesh District is approved.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, District Deputy Collector, is nominated a member of the District Local Board, Sholapur, vice Mr. Narayn Govind Chandorkar, resigned.

The election of Mr. Ganesh Govind Phadke, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Nandgaon in the Nasik District is approved.

Mr. Dattaram Krishnaji Raul is appointed to be nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr. Tato Ganaji Raul, deceased.

Mr. Venktesh Hanmant Katarki, Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Khanapur in the Belgaum District vice Mr. Chintaman Gandhar Pendse, resigned.

The appointment by election of Anant Puttayya Nadig, a nominated member as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Sirsi in the Kanara District vice Mr. Maruti Sakharam Vinekar, resigned, is approved.

Mr. Shrikrishna Khanderao Bengali, Mamlatdar of Nagar, has been elected Vice-President of the Bhingar Municipality for the triennial term commencing from 1st April.

Mr. Govind Motiram Shet Saple has been elected a councillor for Ward No. III of the Rajapur Municipality for the triennial term commencing on 1st April.

Mr. Mahadevnaik bin Balappnaik Distappanaiknavar has been elected to be a member of the Ranebennur Taluka Local Board vice Mr, Martandbhat Mudri, deceased.

The following promotions of Second Class Subordinate Judges are made vice Messrs. Waman Narayan Rahurkar and Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale promoted to the First Class:—

Vice Mr. Waman Narayan Rahurkar.

Mr. Krishnaji Hari Kirkire to be a First Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar to be a Second Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar to be a Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Vice Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale.

Mr. Hari Atmaram Mohle to be a First Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. E. F. Rego to be a Second Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Vyankatesh Govind Sane to be a Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Govind Shesho Coimbatore, Acting Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur.

Mr. Vajirao Ramrao Gutikar to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, with effect from the 3rd June.

Mr. Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar is placed on special duty under the orders of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay Presidency, for a period not exceeding three weeks, and thereafter to appoint him, on the departure of Mr. C. S. Compbell, I. C. S., on leave, to act as Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar to act as Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Southern Division.

Mr. P. R. Kapadia, B.A., to act as Personal Assistant to the settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Mr. Nowroji Dorabji Dhakmarvala, G B V C Professor of Bovine Pathology, Bombay Veterinary College, to be in charge of the office of Principal of the College, in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

Mr M Visvesvaraya, B A, L C E, M Inst C E, Superintending Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty one months with effect from the 24th May or the subsequent date of relief, with permission to retire at the end of the combined leave.

On return from leave Mr Ibrahim S D Ahmadi, LCE, FRIBA, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is posted to the Thana District.

Mr Semnath Narayan Ghanekar to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar District.

Mr Jogmohandas Narbheram Nanavati to practise as a Pleader in the Surat District.

Mr Shankar Gajanan Purohit, BA, LLB. to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr Nathabhai Tapidas Javeri to practise as a Pleader in the Broach District.

Mr Shankar Parashuram Dikshit to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr Kashinath Bhaskar Thatte, BA, LLB, to practise as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr Vinayak Narayan Rahurkar to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr Brijbhukhandas Rajaram Nagarsheth to practise as a Pleader in the Surat District.

Mr Motiram Tribhuvandas Dalal is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Laksbman Narayan Mulay to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

The Court of Wards has assumed the superintendence of the property of Ganpatrao and Vishwanathrao Bhimashanker and Mahadeorao Krishnarao Shastri Patwardhan in the Surat District.

Mr Chunilal Balgovind, Aval Karkun, Kalol, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Bilimoria on privilege leave for three weeks.

Mr Dhondo Kashinath Palshikar, Deputy Accountant, Dhulia, acted as Head Accountant from 1st to 25th April (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the departure of Mr S S Poredi and the arrival of Mr G K Lele.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr Annaji Dhonddeo Gulkari, First Grade Head Accountant, Dharwar, doing duty at Belgaum, with effect from the 1st April. Mr Vinayak Sadashiv Nirokhekar, Third Grade Head Accountant, doing duty at Satara, is promoted to the Second Grade.

Mr Trimbak Raghunath Kharshikar, Acting Head Karkun, taluka Javli in the Satara District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka during the absence of Mr Narayan Dattatraya Gurde on privilege leave for one month or until further orders.

Mr P B Kapadia, on relief of his acting appointment as Personal Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner is appointed Probationary Third Grade Mamlatdar of Igatpuri.

Vice Mr N C Pethe, BA, First Grade Mamtaidar, appointed substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector—Mr V N Parchure, BA, to be substantive pro tem. First Grade Mamlatdar. Mr B S Baindurkar BA, to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade Mamlatdar. Mr R A Naik, District Inspector, Kolaba, to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade. Mr V V Gayatonde, BA, to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar. Mr S K Nadkarni, Acting Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade till Mr S V Sidenur joins his appointment as Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar at Khanapur on 11th July.

Vice Mr D R Mobedji, MA, Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, appointed substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector—Mr V H Katarki, LCE Acting Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar.

Mr A R Gulwadi, BA, Mamlatdar of Sampgaon, is appointed, on relief by Mr M S Vinekar at Sirsi, to do duty at Gadag in the Dharwar District and is allowed to draw the Magisterial allowance attached to that taluka.

Mr Shamrao V Deshpande, BA, Mamlatdar of Vengurla, to be Chitnis to the Collector of Ratnagiri. Mr Bhimrao Rangrao Jalihal, Head Clerk to the Collector of Kolaba on Rs. 110 to act as Mamlatdar at Vengurla.

Pending the arrival of Mr Shaikh Usman Abdulnatu appointed Excise Inspector, West Khandesh District, on Rs 100 the following acting arrangement was made with effect from the 1st November 1907 to the 13th February 1908:—

Mr J Pereira Excise Sub-Inspector Sindkheda Taluka on Rs 60 to act on Rs 100 vice Mr Sk Usman. Mr R C Lele Excise Jamadar on Rs 20 to act on Rs 40 vice Mr Pereira.

Mr R Hogan, District Excise Inspector, Pachora-Chalisgaon, Range, East Khandesh District, on Rs 125, was granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 17th April and Mr CH Coleman Excise Sub-Inspector, Chalisgaon East Khandesh District, on Rs 75 appointed to act for him.

Mr. Vishnu Govind Uplekar, Abkari Sub-Inspector, Ratnagiri, N. D., on Rs. 50, has been granted privilege leave for one month, and Mr Bheoo Daji Shivalkar, Karkun in the Salt Department, Ratnagiri Range, on Rs. 15, appointed to act for him.

Mr. R. B. Chinoy, Inspector in charge Liquor Warehouse, Jalgaon, East Khandesh District, on Rs 100 (substantive pro tem.), was granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 8th April and Mr A F Desai, Excise Sub-Inspector, Yaval, East Khandesh District, on Rs. 40 appointed to act for him.

Mahadeo Ganesh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mokhada Petha, is transferred to Vada Taluka with effect from 22nd March.

Krishnaji Sadashiv, Candidate Vaccinator, Thana Zilla, N. D., is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Dahanu Taluka, Thana Zilla, on probation for one year, with effect from 30th March.

Balkrishna Mukund and Shanker Gopal, Candidate Vaccinators, Thana Zilla, N. D., were appointed Acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinators, Dahanu Taluka, from 24th to 25th January and from 20th January to 29th March inclusive respectively.

Shanker Daji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Pachora Taluka, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator, Jalgaon, Erandol and Dharangaon Municipalities, on probation for one year, with effect from 27th January.

Candidate Damodar Mahadev is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, S D on probation for one year, with effect from 2nd February.

Gangadhar Balkrishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, S D is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Murbad Taluka, E D on probation for one year, with effect from 10th February.

Narayan Ganesh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mahim and Dahanu Talukas is promoted to Second Grade on probation for one year and posted to Nasik Taluka with effect from 26th February.

Gopal Sitaram, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nasik Taluka, is promoted to First Grade on probation for one year and posted to Pimpalner Taluka, West Khandesh, with effect from 26th February.

Nato Waman, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Pimpalner Taluka, West Khandesh, is transferred to Pachora Taluka, East Khandesh, with effect from 1st February.

Candidate Shanker Shripad was appointed substantive pro tem. Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Pachora Taluka, from 20th to 31st January inclusive.

Candidate Gopal Laxmon Phadnis was appointed substantive pro tem. Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Pimpalner Taluka, from 31st January to 25th February inclusive.

Gangadhar Konher, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sinnar Taluka, Nasik Zilla, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator, Dhulia and Shirpur Municipalities, on probation for one year, with effect from 17th February.

Bhagwant Mairal, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Yeola Taluka, Nasik Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade on probation for one year with effect from 14th February.

Damodar Mahadev, Candidate Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, SD, was appointed substantive pro tem. Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sinnar Taluka, Nasik Zilla, from 14th February to 21st March inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Shankar Keshov, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shahada and Sindkheda Talukas, West Khandesh, is transferred to Sindkheda Taluka with effect from 22nd January.

Appaji Amrut, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator Sindkheda Taluka West Khandesh, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator of Bhusaval, Raver, Yaval, Savda and Faizpur Municipalities

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1908.

THE PREMIER AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

MR. ASQUITH did not promise very much to the deputation of Suffragettes which waited upon him on Wednesday. They seem to have been satisfied, however, as, for anything we know to the contrary, they left in good humour and in an unusually decorous manner. Before the close of the present Parliament, he said, the Government would pass a comprehensive measure of electoral reform—by which we suppose he meant a redistribution of seats, not an increase in the number of members of Parliament, and possibly, but not probably, Manhood Suffrage. If an amendment of the measure in favour of woman suffrage is introduced the Premier promised that Government would not oppose it. No doubt some private member will propose such an amendment, but it is a moral certainty that whatever action Government may take, or avoid, it will be rejected by the House, Liberals joining with the Opposition in crushing it. The Suffragettes themselves have secured its defeat by the undignified tactics they adopted and practised during the last few years. They have also alienated the sympathies of many of their own sex, and the demand for votes, though louder than it was two years ago, is not nearly so popular as it was, nor is it joined in by the same number of intelligent ladies as was the case then. That the cause has suffered no real friend can deny. Its zealous, but tactless, advocates revealed beyond all possibility of mistake that the sex was not yet ready for the exercise of the franchise, and that objections to its being granted were more numerous and more potent than had ever before been imagined. Of course we remember the stock arguments in favour of woman suffrage, that every human being, male and female, is the subject of political rights, that to deny women the franchise is to strike a serious blow at their good citizenship, that their exercise of the franchise by women would tend to raise political and social morality, and so on and so on.

On the other hand it has been pointed out that they already possess an important influence on the votes of men and that their mission in life lies in other directions. Even that impartial compiler, Mr. Askew, gives twenty "pros" and fifteen "cons." But Marie Gravelos in the *Empire Review* for the current month has fresh arguments to bring forth and they are distinctly "con." She warns the electorate that should the suffrage be general, women voters will greatly out-number men and it will soon be men who are clamouring for their rights. Of course she realises the probability that even should the present movement succeed, the greater number of the enfranchised women would never avail themselves of their newly acquired right—but this being so, she exclaims "how unnecessary seems the whole agitation." She does not seek to deny that there is a handful of women whose position as citizenesses and ratepayers, together with their social standing and education, seems fully to entitle them to the right of expressing their political opinions. In these cases the suffrage would certainly be quite justified and could do no harm—"but they are comparatively so few and have shown so little enthusiasm in the question, that their claim can hardly be said to exist. For the rest it is with pride that the Suffragettes tell us that they are making history, that they are each one a drop in the rushing stream of human progress." Well, woman suffrage may some day be granted, and what then? "The struggle for life will grow grimmer and fiercer than it is to-day; at present an unknown antagonism, born of political dissension and fed by material rivalry, will have grown unnoticeably between men and women, life will be lived at too breathless a pace, the race for independence will be too close to permit of scruples or sentiments, and men and women alike will run over and destroy each other in the pitiless strife for existence."

For nineteen centuries, as the *Empire Review's* writer sets forth, woman has been standing on the pedestal where nature placed her, and has been reigning an undisputed queen by right and virtue of her womanhood and all that it means. All the greatest deeds of history, all the triumphs of literature and art and music, all that is highest and best in the story of humanity has to a great extent been inspired by woman and carried out under her influence or for her sake. With very rare exceptions, she proceeds, it is not woman herself who has in any branch personally accomplished the great work of the world. It is man who has been the warrior, the hero, the creative genius in the arts and sciences, who has stood pre-eminently first on the intellectual side, while woman on the ground of her moral superiority has filled the place that would otherwise have been vacant and incomplete and has laid her personality, her influence and her moral strength into her side of the balance. "Man and woman cannot be divided into camps. The one is the natural complement of the other, mentally, morally, physically, and as such they must carry out the work of the world together. . . Why can we not be content with a natural division and distribution of the work life demands of us? Why should we, with our countless occupations and vocations, struggle for the one employment that can be carried on equally well without our aid?" These are pertinent questions, asked by an intellectual woman, of women. And we endorse her appeal to her sisters, wherein she begs them by all means to continue to widen their thoughts and interests and the area of their labours, for the cleverer and more enlightened, the more versatile and broad-minded they are, the better will they be fitted to fulfil their duties as mothers, as helpmates, as guides. It is far nobler and better to fulfil this sacred trust than to step from their pedestals, to elbow in the crowd and to become only man's political and material rivals and competitors.

THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

THERE were gloomy forecasts of the prospects of the shipbuilding trade at the beginning of this year and the first quarter's working has proved that the pessimists were correct. The trade responded immediately to the adverse conditions on the world's general commerce and, seeing that there is a steady tightening of money over almost the whole of the world and that there is a consequent slackening of international trade there is really very little probability of any improvement for shipbuilders in the near future. While there has been no brightening in the freight markets there has been a considerable reduction in the cost of construction. A large fall has taken place in the price of steel ship plates and a further decrease is expected. The Tyne and Tees yards suffered heavily in the quarter from strikes, but even the Wear yards which were not similarly disorganised, owing to the presence of conciliation boards, found that there was nothing hopeful in the state of affairs, for during the quarter only seven vessels of 13,300 tons were launched as compared with twenty-one vessels of 72,520 tons in the corresponding quarter of last year. In some ways Scotland set a bright example, but only comparatively so, for the total production of the quarter was only equal to an average month's production in good times. In January not a single merchant steamer was launched and the total tonnage put into the water was only 1,969 tons, the greater part of which was made up by a steam yacht. In February some thirty-six thousand tons were launched, but March saw only 22,028 tons as compared with 43,943 in 1907. On the face of them the figures are depressing, but they become more so when compared with 121,352 tons for the first quarter of 1907 and 128,533 tons in the same period of 1906. The trade gives a remarkable exhibition of the sanity of the British workman. The strikes came just at the time when all conditions were so bad that old rates of pay were impossible, yet, rather than accept what was to be had they demanded higher pay as a reply to the proposed reductions and so have lost the little that was to be had. Truly the ways of Trades Unionism are past finding out. According to Lloyd's Register returns, the launches during the quarter in the United Kingdom were 110 steamers of 188,036 tons and 18 sailers of 2,592 tons—in all, 128 vessels of 171,528 tons—a long way behind recent previous years. Excluding Scotland, of which the figures are given above, this means only 95,458 tons for the rest of the United Kingdom, including the big steamers on the Belfast yards. This is a sorry record—about the worst that has been presented for many years. It may be encouraging for owners of merchant ships afloat, who cannot find remunerative employment for them and are laying some of them up in the Tyne and Clyde and other ports. But it goes a long way to explain the depression in the iron and steel industries and to account for the growing army of the unemployed. A careful survey has been made of the yards working at present and the conclusion arrived at is that there is half a million tons less under construction than at this time last year and this at a low computation means three and a half million pounds less being turned over. Every builder is faced with the fear that the turn of the tide will not come before next year. Even if trade improve it can hardly expand more, under normal conditions, than can be accommodated by the ships now laid up. The prospect is dark indeed.

THE COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

THE latest Army List from Home contains, for the first time, a complete list of all the new Territorial Associations, as they are now styled, with the names of the members of each, and the units that each Association has to administer. The names of those already overworked and underpaid officials, the secretaries, are also shewn. While being given a free hand to make their own selections, Mr. Haldane recommended the Associations to select for the post of secretary officers who have had some experience in organisation and administration. Consequently many ex-Staff officers of the regular army had hopes of getting employed. Judging from the list of selected candidates there does not appear much reason that many of them should be credited with these two very necessary qualities. Their numbers contain a brigadier-general, several half-pay and retired colonels and lieutenant-colonels and a few of lower rank, but the majority would appear to be made up of volunteer officers, including quarter-masters and some civilians. The duties of the secretary are similar to those of an Assistant Adjutant-General of a Division, though probably somewhat heavier. In addition to his office work he will attend no less, probably more, than five committee meetings in different parts of the country during the month. A writer to a Home paper states that already the secretaries are complaining that the work cannot be done for the money, and in some cases not for treble or quadruple the salary offered, and not unless properly equipped offices are provided with assistants and money to pay them; the latter, apparently a necessary reminder. In one county the secretary's salary amounts to one hundred pounds, from which sum he has to meet all office and travelling expenses. It would appear on the whole to be a cheaply administered Force. The War Office is said to have the reputation amongst the officers it employs of giving little and asking much. The County Associations do not seem to be doing much better.

IN the jute fire at Calcutta, which was recently reported the damage to jute is estimated at two lakhs of rupees and the operatives' quarters at about Rs. 5,000. A distressing feature of the fire is that 4,000 operatives have been rendered homeless.

WE regret to hear that Lieutenant Bott, I.M.S, 53rd Sikhs, is down with cholera at Peshawar.

MR. GENTLEMAN, who reached India from Kabul last week had some difficulty in getting through. In consequence of the disturbed state of Afghanistan, he travelled disguised as an Afghan.

SIR HAROLD DEAN'S tenure of appointment, terminates next April, but nothing has yet been settled regarding his successor. There is no truth in the report that Sir Harold Deane and Mr. E. H. S. Clarke are proceeding on leave.

THE question of the recruitment of the Indian Medical Service has recently been under discussion; but no considerable change in the cadre is likely to result, the tendency at present rather being to appoint independent men on special terms, as in the case of most of the Plague Doctors, than to add to the strength of the existing service, as the demands of the country for official medical officers increases.

THE statement which has found publication to the effect, that a scheme for more decentralisation at the India Office, is under consideration is unfortunately incorrect. There is abundant room for reducing unnecessary interference with the man upon the spot from Home, as well as from the Government of India, and the subject is one that may well be taken up, as a corollary to Mr. Hobhouse's Decentralisation Commission, which dealt only with the arrangements in India itself; but up to the present the matter has not reached the stage of any definite scheme.

A GOVERNMENT office in Bombay is advertising for "an expert English Engineer—a Scotch Engineer preferable." If the applicant went to he office and announced himself "Shuse an' its myself that's wanting the job" he should be welcomed with open arms by his "Prither Scot."

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 4th April 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,344 being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 702. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th April, 1908, were Rs. 78,964, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 6,278.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 4th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,482, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 210. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th April, 1908, were Rs. 33,979, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,029.

THE local Executive Engineer is collecting data, it is said with the object of ascertaining whether or no it would be possible at reasonable cost to utilise the falls of Aui Sakan or other watercourse in the neighbourhood of Maymyo for the development of electric power for the electric lighting of the Pasture and Vaccine Institute, barracks and other Government buildings at Maymyo.

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THE

WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS,

BY

SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

III.

LORD HAWKE.

No other man ever exercised such a superb moral influence over any sport as Lord Hawke exerts upon modern cricket. When he undertook the captaincy of Yorkshire, the side consisted of old-time professionals, half undisciplined. What he has made the modern Yorkshire eleven—apart from their unparalleled achievements—extorts the admiration of the whole world of cricket, and attains the true standard of what a team should be off the field and on. He has taught his professionals to have self-respect, and to find in their captain their truest friend, whilst his method of remuneration by a system of marks forms the fairest devised, and his familiar, "buck up, boys," is the best spur to his men.

It is not, however, only as a Yorkshireman that Lord Hawke has rendered incomparable service to the game he loves. To him every umpire owes gratitude for he obtained the increase of their remuneration. At the head of the Board of Control he has displayed tact in a thankless and responsible position. Every part of the world where cricket is played, he has not only shown how it should be played, but he has insisted that those composing the teams he has taken must exhibit the highest type of English behaviour. Many makers of the Empire are vaunted, but none have done more to tighten the links of true Imperial federation than Lord Hawke. Unlike others, he never forgets Indian, West Indian, South African, Australian or American hospitality, and when his hosts from over the seas "come home," he entertains them with cordial delight, doing as much not as little as possible.

On his shoulders he bears all the cares of the modern game, he is consulted about every dispute confessor to all perplexed sportsmen, and emphatically remains the great figure head of cricket. In private life, he has a perfect genius for friendship, is almost the only man of our generation who is a skilled letter writer and he is as sensitive as a girl as well as far, far too modest. He abominates making a speech, can sing with taste, is devoted to music has shot big game everywhere, is deadly on a moor, rides hard to hounds, and was a sprinter at Eton.

Gradually he has become so fine a captain that he is worth playing on any side if he never made a run. As a matter of fact in his twenty-sixth season he is still a tremendously dangerous bat. Going in far too late, he has perfected self effacement until it has become second nature. Scoring with great power so soon as he is set he makes runs all round the wicket, exhibiting the true Eton cut, and driving with force, so that for his county alone he has scored upwards of fifteen thousand runs. This in no way represents his value as a bat for, like Ted Wainwright, he always does his biggest just when things look ominous for his side. Yorkshire grit is proverbial, but it is at high water mark when "the skipper" is demonstrating that he does not know when he is at his best. Whatever the public may think, we who intimately know Lord Hawke—and intimacy inspires affectionate admiration—are aware that for him cricket has not always lain in easy places. The more credit to him for all that he has achieved. Truly it may be said that he is sans peur et sans reproche, doing what he has to do with his might and with a singleness of purpose, never looking for praise, but, like his great ancestor the Admiral, doing his duty and doing it as it should be done.

MR. V. TRUMPER.

Brilliance is the attribute specially applicable to the batting of Mr. Victor Trumper, and when the highest honour was intended to be paid to Mr. R. H. Spooner after his great performance in the final Test match at the Oval in 1905, he was by popular consent called "the English Trumper." In 1902, when in England, the young Australian was absolutely the best bat in the world. Last tour judged by his own standard he failed. A grave illness may have mitigated some of his former marvellous aptitude, but he gave himself less than a fair chance by persisting in "getting going" at once instead of waiting to "get his eye in." On occasions he was as great as ever, but it was no longer on the greatest occasions.

Memory prefers to hark back to what he did here in 1902, when he was alone comparable with K. S. Ranjitsinhji. Prior to that though he had played with fair success from a lad in Australia, he had only been brought here as last choice in 1899. He had not, however, long to wait to make his mark. Though he failed to score in his first match on English soil and also in his first Test innings, he speedily asserted himself in the second at Lords, that worst debacle ever known to English cricket at headquarters. Playing a big game he scored 135 not out, and the way in which he pulled the bowling of Mead and Rhodes was a revelation.

Then he was an attractive lad. In 1902, at the age of five and twenty, he electrified the public, who had imagined he would not fulfil his promise because he had just failed against Mr. McLaren's second Team, a failure due to office work at night. He positively dazzled us by batting which justified the observation that it was electric. At Lords v. M.C.C. he positively handled the attack of Trott, J. T. Hearne, Braund, and Cranfield as though it were that of rustics bowling to him at nets. Again at Sheffield, though Hirst, Barnes and Rhodes were opposing him he scored 62 out of 80 in fifty minutes, doing exactly what he liked with the attack. A feature, quite unique, was that his amazing power of forcing runs predominated when the wicket was on the soft side rather than when it was fast. A great judge wrote, "Only a combination of wonderful eye and supreme confidence could have rendered such pulling as his at all possible. The way he took good length balls off the middle stump and sent them round to the boundary had to be seen to be believed."

I am tempted to assert that he played the cricket of imperishable youth. If the Greeks had batted, it would have been thus. A Trumper grown to be Quaife would be the bitterest spectacle of individual metamorphosis. Happily that can never be. Perhaps he will not play much more, for he told me professional occupation must soon absorb him. To us he will remain a beautiful memory of unique realization of batting. The barefaced attempt to purchase him for an English county was a piece of bribery happily averted. Perchance he might have failed as poor Ferris failed. Personally he was the most delightful and the most modest of all the younger Australian cricketers, "a regular Trump of a Trumper," as was once said of him. Let it be placed on record that he never spared himself for the sake of his batting, but is one of the finest of outfields, and no less vigilant close in. He is the most enterprising batsman Sydney ever turned out.

MR. B. J. T. BOSANQUET.

The very worst good cricketer in England, but the very best bad one, is the truest description of the ability of Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet. Despite his strength there is something effeminate in the appearance of "Bos" and there is a feminine variability about his cricket. Dealing with the man, in his enthusiasm for the game, it may be mentioned that he will talk on cricket for the hour but only allows one opinion—his own. He is said to consider that no one who has not played first-class cricket should write on it, and he is a standing example that great skill at cricket does not make a good critic.

As a bat he belongs to the gentle tappers, and forms the despair of the orthodox for he is as ungainly in his strokes as he is successful. But though at the opposite pole to a palairet or Spooner, he is a hurricane hitter. He was not good enough for the Eton eleven until his last year when he knocked up 120 against Harrow in rather crude style. He has improved on that, for against Sussex at Lords in 1905, he made two hundred in a match, taking less than three hours for the joint effort, and he gave Essex leather-hunting to the tune of 179. Last season he only turned out in six matches for his county, and for ten innings had an average of 35·80.

When in the Oxford eleven, at the end of last century, he was a conventionally ordinary fast bowler. His famous leg-breaks were subsequently developed almost by accident. He discovered them by idly shying lawn tennis balls at a wall. From this he passed on to bowling at any lady who would oppose him with a racquet, and thence he brought his new development into cricket. Leg breaks were, of course, not new, for Mr. R. C. Ramsey had tried them up at Cambridge in 1882, Mr. G. E. Palmer had employed them in 1886 on the Australian tour, Mr. C. L. Townsend had debutised as a boy marvel with them, and Joe Vine had alone developed speed with them. Mr. Bosanquet at first found them pretty costly. He had one sensational afternoon at Trent Bridge, but it was only in 1903 that the possibilities became recognised, his difficulty then being to acquire command over his length.

Of course, it is easy to comment on the fact that he has sent down more bad balls than any other good bowler and that several times one has pitched twice before it has reached the batsman. These are things intolerable in village cricket. Yet on his day he is more likely to get a great side out than any other bowler. The question is when it is his day some people declare he has now had it and that one must wait a month of Sundays for any more.

However that may be on two auspicious occasions he fairly brought off his best work in Test matches. At Sydney in February, 1904, it was he who actually gathered up the mythical ashes, for in the fourth Test when the Australians were confident they would make the 329 runs required, he went on with the total at 74, and in conjunction with Lilley at the wicket he captured five wickets for 12 runs. History repeated itself in the first Test match in 1905 at Nottingham, for the Australians had to go in for some 400 runs on fourth hands. Everything pointed to a draw, but Mr. Bosanquet beat them, changing 63 for none to 93 for four. In a fading light he took eight of the nine wickets that fell, fairly "flummuxing" the star Colonial bats. Though subsequently the main agent in getting two of the four Middlesex victories of 1905 he materially slipped back in public esteem, for the class of his play when off-colour is more apt to produce irritation than sympathy. In fact he is the champion freak cricketer. It is a great feat to send down an off-break with a leg action but it is greater luck to obtain so many wickets by rank bad balls.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, 22nd May.

Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer, Lieutenant M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Major R. W. Andrew, 116th Mahrattas: Colaba Field Officer, Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A.; next for duty, Major A C. Pitman, R. G. A.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India for ten months on private affairs:—Lieutenant W. K. Cook, 116th Mahrattas.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India from the 12th June to the 11th September:—Major T. W. G. Bryan, R. G. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The following officers have been selected, for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps, and are posted as stated:—

Lieutenant Wood, Liverpool Regiment, to Simla.

Captain Henderson, Leicestershire Regiment, to Lahore.

Lieutenant Messenger, East Surreys, to Quetta.

Lieutenant Duval, 38th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to Lucknow.

Lieutenant Mayo, 28th Mountain Battery, to Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant Alexander, 1st Somersets, to Poona.

Lieutenant Allen, 71st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant Clarke, 67th Punjabis, to Peshawar.

Lieutenant Praddly, 2nd North Staffords, to Rawalpindi.

Lieutnant Buchan, 1st Manchester, to Lahore.

Lieutenant Steward, 2nd North Staffords, to Rawalpindi.

Colonel J. Dallas, R. E., Officiating Divisional Commanding Royal Engineers, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel Blunt, R. E., retired.

The Secretary of State has approved of military officers being permitted to retire and reside out of India, or transfer to the Imperial or Colonial Establishments from privilege or combined leave, without a readjustment of privilege leave allowances.

Major R. E. Stuart, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery Fort William, on promotion.

Mr. R. P. Russell is confirmed as Superintending Engineer in Burma.

Mr. H. W. V. Colebrook, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Burma, retires from the service. Mr. O. C. Lees, Superintending Engineer, is appointed Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Burma.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 19, was 850, giving a death-rate of 43·87 per annum per thousand as against 36·53 the corresponding period of last year, and 43·00 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 55 died from fevers; 170, plague; 41, small-pox; 28, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 48, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 186, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 25, still-born; 78, old-age and debility; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 25; Lingset, 4; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 424; Hindu low caste, 93; Mussalman, 173; Parsee, 30; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 1; European, 10; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 285 as against 284 the corresponding period of last year, and 285 the average over the past five years.

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INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

Foreign Attitude towards Our Trade.

LORD MILNER DENIES RISKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Duke of Marlborough initiated a full-dress debate on Tariff Reform in the House of Lords last night and India played a prominent part in the arguments put forward.

Lord Cromer declared that if Preference were adopted, it would be impossible to maintain the existing system in India.

Viscount Wolverhampton (Sir H. Fowler) pointed out that the bulk of Indian exports went to foreign countries and any diminution of these would lessen her power of buying English produce and of meeting her obligations to English creditors.

Discrimination or Preference, he declared, would be attended by the greatest risks, especially in view of the present condition of public opinion in India.

Lord Milner admitted that the advocates of Tariff Reform had not given sufficient attention to India, but he did not agree that we were debarred from adopting a policy benefiting other parts of the Empire owing to its reflex action on India. He pointed out that Sir Edward Law was now an advocate of Preference in the interests of India.

Foreigners, he said, did not buy Indian goods out of love for India but because her raw materials were indispensable. Foreign countries did their utmost to exclude Indian manufacturers and we were powerless to help her.

There were obvious respects in which India would benefit by Preference, and the fear that the foreigner would try to punish us, through India, for any change in our policy, was a bugbear in which he did not believe.

The debate was adjourned.

LORD CURZON ON CENTRAL ASIA.

An Ever-Present Danger.

THE BRITISH MISSION IN INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Lord Curzon, speaking as the guest at the Central Asian Society's dinner last night, described Afghanistan as the centre of the Central Asian problem.

The Anglo-Russian Convention, he said, did not in any way remove it from the sphere of interest or danger.

He maintained as a Central Asian expert and not as a political partisan, that the future of Great Britain and Russia in Asia was not determined by the Anglo-Russian Convention and that it remained the great problem of Asia.

A dark and impenetrable pall hung over the future of India, and they must do nothing to retard the success of the great aim with which we were charged in India.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Second Reading Adopted.

COMPROMISE STILL POSSIBLE.

LONDON, MAY 21.

In the House of Commons last night, the second reading of the Education Bill was adopted by 370 votes against 205.

The minority consisted of Unionists and Nationalists.

Mr. Balfour denounced the measure though saying nothing which would definitely exclude a compromise.

Mr. Asquith indicated the points on which the Government was prepared to make material concessions.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

The Road of Peace.

SCANDALOUS CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Mr. Asquith, speaking as the guest at a banquet given by the Reform Club in celebration of his succession to the Premiership, referred to the development of the "entente cordiale" with France and to the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Convention as proofs of the Government's work on behalf of peace.

He said that a remarkable feature of the debate on the Education Bill in the House of Commons, was the evidence of a deep-seated disposition to end the scandalous controversy.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Speech by Sir E. Grey.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at a dinner of the Japan Society in London, said that the objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the prospects of peace which it promoted were now more secure than ever. He hoped for the long continuance of the good relations existing between the two countries.

THE KING TO VISIT RUSSIA.

FULL ARRANGEMENTS.

Cementing National Friendship.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

Reuter learns that the meeting of King Edward and the Tsar will take place at Reval. The King will arrive there on the 9th June, on board the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert," escorted by two cruisers.

It is pointed out that this is the first official visit, since the accession of the King, that His Majesty has been able to pay the Tsar, with whom he is closely allied by the ties of friendship and relationship; and, though not possessing a special political motive, it is regarded as an additional evidence of the closer relationship of the two countries, in view of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

AMERICAN FINANCIER ARRESTED.

Heavy Liabilities.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre, of the firm of Messrs. F. A. McIntyre and Co., which recently failed, has been indicted for larceny.

The Company's liabilities amount to a million dollars.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Attitude of the Government.

NO OPPOSITION TO BE OFFERED.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a deputation of Suffragettes, said that before the close of the present Parliament the Government would pass a comprehensive measure of electoral reform. He himself did not advocate Women's Suffrage, but Government would not oppose an amendment of its Bill in favour thereof.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The papers give prominence to Mr. Asquith's promise of a second Reform Bill marking an epoch in political history.

The Radical journals welcome it with the proviso that the women's vote must be on the most democratic basis.

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY LOAN.

Underwriters Suffer Heavily.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Underwriters have been saddled with 85 per cent. of the East India Railway loan, which is now quoted at one to one and a half discount.

All Indian stocks are lower, and Consols also have dropped 1/8 on the non-success of the loan.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

Frontier Question to be Settled.

LONDON, MAY 20.

King Menelik and the Italian Minister have signed a Boundary Convention and a mixed commission will delimit the frontier. An agreement has also been arrived at, facilitating trade in South Ethiopia and Benadir.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Surrey has beaten Worcester by 14 runs.

Notts has beaten Leicester by 217 runs.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Newmarket Stakes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

The result of the Newmarket Stakes is as follows:—

St. Wolf 1
Mercutio 2
Primer 3

Also ran:—Vamose, Bonspiell II, Ednam, Sir Toby, Olympus, Santo-Stratto, Dalgetty, Little Goose, Signorinetta, and Elm Twig.

Starting Prices:—

25 to 1 against St. Wolf.
6 to 1 against Mercutio.
8 to 1 against Primer.

Won by two lengths; a neck dividing second and third.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The latest changes in the Derby betting are:—

100 to 12 Mountain Apple.
100 to 8 Llangwin.
100 to 6 Royal Realm.
20 to 1 Bachelor's Lodge.
20 to 1 Vamose.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Bachelor's Lodge has been scratched for the Derby.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

Supposed Engineering from the Pacific.

A SIGNIFICANT EXPRESSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 21.

A telegram to the "Times" from Vacouver says that there is reason to believe that the sedition in India is directed from the Pacific coast, whence directions for making bombs were recently sent to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

The only other witness examined in the Anarchist trial at Alipore yesterday was Superintendent Oresghan, who spoke to the arrest of Arabindo Ghose and two others at 48 Grey Street, and the seizure of a number of papers, and among them a letter from Barindro Ghose to his brother, Arabindo, written from Ajit Singh's camp at Surat, in which Barindro says that they were preparing sweets. A letter from Arabindo Ghose to his wife, dated December 6th last, was also seized.

Mr. Norton informed the Court that that was the date on which the Lieutenant-Governor's train was attempted to be blown up, and that the prosecution would prove that Arabindo was not in Calcutta on that day.

A Mozufferpore telegram, dated May 20th, states that Mr. Carnduff, the Additional Sessions Judge, will probably try the Bomb outrage case, after the conclusion of the Magisterial enquiry.

Mr. Berthond arrives to-morrow to take up the preliminary enquiry, prior to committal.

LATER.

At the hearing of the Manicktola conspiracy case, to-day, Superintendent Merriman spoke to a search carried out by him in Raja Nabob Krishna Street, where Hem Chandra Das, the accused who went to Paris, was arrested, and various articles were found, one being a book on chemistry, a work on Nihilism, and a Bengali letter which told accused to be careful as detectives were on his track.

Inspector Madden and Superintendent Bowen were also examined, the latter in reference to the search in the bogus pharmacy in Harrison Road and the articles found there.

The case has been adjourned till to-morrow, when the Crown propose asking for a fortnight's adjournment.

Bijoy Rutton Sen and Moti Lal Bose, two men who were arrested in the Harrison Road pharmacy, were to-day released on bail for Rs. 1,500 each and one surety each.

A youth named Birendra Nath Banerjee made a declaration to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate taking the responsibility as printer and publisher of the "Jugantar." He was warned of the responsibility he incurred as there have been three prosecutions against previous printers for publishing sedition.

A POOR LAW SCANDAL.

Guardians Arrested.

LONDON, MAY 21.

In connection with the investigation of the Mile End Poor Law Scandal, eight guardians were arrested last evening including Alderman Hirst, who has thrice been Mayor of Stepney.

Mr. Hirst was arrested at a Council meeting, wearing his robes of office.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Construction Sanctioned.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the Council of Ministers has recommended the construction of four new sections of the Baghdad railway, namely, from Bulgurlu to Helif Junction, the station for Mardin, a distance of 840 kilometres.

This decision is a success for German diplomacy.

AMERICAN TRADE-MARKS.

Treaty with Japan Ratified.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A telegram from Washington states that the Senate has ratified the treaty with Japan for protecting trade-marks in China and Korea.

U. S. CURRENCY.

A Dead-Lock Reached.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Disagreements between the House of Representatives and the Senate on the currency question are causing a dead-lock.

Mr. Aldrich will introduce a Bill appointing a commission to investigate the situation and report next session.

THE LAPORTE MYSTERY.

The Veil Lifted.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Investigation has thrown little light on the mystery of the 15 bodies which were discovered on a farm at Laporte, Indiana, early in the month.

It has been proved that a charred body found in the farm-house is that of Mrs. Gunness, the former owner, who was suspected of complicity in the crime.

DISTURBED RUSSIA.

Court-Martial on Revolutionaries.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A court-martial on eleven members of the Revolutionary Committee, including the famous ringleader, called Karl, who directed the revolution of October 1905, has begun with closed doors in St. Petersburg.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

ANOTHER DARING ATTACK ON NAHAKKI.

Enemy Bayonetted on the Breast-Works.

KUNG TOWERS DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The following Press Communique, dated 21st May, 7 a. m., is published:—

In a telegram received early this morning General Willcocks reports that the camp of the 1st Brigade at Nahakki was again attacked, between 9 and 12, on the night of the 19th. The enemy showed much daring and crept up to close quarters, through the many ravines in the neighbourhood of the camp, some being even bayonetted on the breast-works. Owing to good cover provided, our casualties were slight—One sepoy of the 22nd Punjabis killed; one sowar of the 21st Cavalry wounded; and several Transport animals killed and wounded.

Yesterday, the 20th, the 1st Brigade accompanied by General Willcocks moved to the Utmanzai country.

On the 19th instant, the 2nd Brigade marched to Kung, a place prominent in the early days of the present rising as a rendezvous for Mullahs, and destroyed its towers. On the 20th, the 2nd Brigade returned to Nahakki.

Since the last Communique it had suffered the following additional casualties:—

Seaforth Highlanders—No. 9546, Private John White, accidentally killed;

21st Cavalry—One man severely wounded;

54th Sikhs—One man killed, 2 dangerously and 3 severely wounded;

55th Rifles—One man severely wounded.

All is quiet elsewhere on the frontier.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

A telegram dated May 19th states that a representative "jirgah" of the Mitai Musa Khel section of the Baisai tribe came in and interviewed Major Blakeway, Chief Political Officer. This section for the last 4 1/2 years refused to take the allowances and for months adopted an extremely truculent attitude. The present inclination towards a peaceful submission is therefore of some importance. The "jirgah" were informed of the terms granted them and were told to put in an appearance again.

General Willcocks on the evening of the 19th addressed the men of the 22nd Punjabis in fluent Hindustani, praising the bravery of the piquets at Kassai on Saturday night. He informed the Regiment that the names of the officers and men who had shown gallantry on the occasion would be handed up to the Commander-in-Chief. He particularly mentioned four names, viz., Jamadar Mir Afzal, Central India Horse, who, though twice severely wounded in the body and head, concealed the fact from his men and continued to command the picquet till he received the third and final wound; Naik Jehan Dad Khan, who took over the command of this picquet after the death of Mir Afzal; Havildar Sadhu Singh, who, in spite of being shot in the hand, continued to command the picquet till relieved, and Ram Singh, Signaller, who stuck to his duty through heavy fire at great personal risk.

Naik Jehan and Dad Khan has specially been promoted to Havildar, Ram Singh to Naik.

Altogether in two picquets eight men were killed and ten wounded. Two of the latter have since died.

It was an impressive ceremony. General Willcocks' and General Anderson's staff were present.

General Willcocks afterwards spoke a few words to the British and native officers, and the Regiment then marched past.

There was another vigorous attack on the camp, and a tremendous fusilade, tomtoms and loud cries were again in evidence. The enemy in some cases got very close to our entrenchments. Our casualties were one killed and one wounded.

On the 20th May General Willcocks, with the 1st Division, marched from Nahakki to Umra Killi, a distance of some six miles almost due north. The enemy was found to be occupying a position of considerable strength with a deep and very intricate nullah in front and hills beyond. The 1st Brigade proceeded to dislodge the enemy, who made a stubborn resistance, there being frequent sword charges in the course of these operations. The enemy lost heavily, it being computed that over two hundred fell, very many dead bodies being counted by our officers. In spite of this punishment as dusk fell they closed in on our entrenchments and during the night made several half-hearted attacks. Towards evening numbers of the enemy could be seen leaving their main body for the purpose of removing the dead and wounded. It is stated that this "lashkar" was composed of Dawizai, Utman Khel and Safis.

Our casualties were:—

Killed—Lieutenant G. H. Soole, 21st Cavalry; and Lieutenant G. F. Archibald, 82nd Punjabis, attached to 57th Rifles.

Slightly Wounded—Lieutenant G. E. Bruce, 53rd Sikhs.

Wounded—One gunner, No. 8 Mountain Battery, and one gunner, 71st Heavy Battery (employed as signaller).

NATIVE RANKS.

Killed—One Native Officer, 57th Rifles; one sepoy, 57th Rifles; one sepoy 53rd Sikhs.

Wounded—One Subadar and three sepoys, 53rd Sikhs; six sepoys, 57th Rifles; two sepoys, 59th Rifles; two sowars, 21st Cavalry.

Three followers, and several horses and mules were also killed and wounded.

General Willcocks remains in the same neighbourhood to-day.

It is reported that a few cases of cholera have occurred at Ghalanai on the line of communications and Lieutenant Wells of the Guides has succumbed to the disease. Elsewhere on the frontier everything remains quiet.

Some of the smaller caravans of Afghans at Khaisora which are conveying rifles from the Persian Gulf for sale in Afghanistan appear to have got through by making a detour into Persian territory, but the principal caravan has still to be accounted for. The traders are of the type of the men who do business throughout India. Their gun-running enterprises are their own private ventures, which are rendered profitable owing to the high prices which the tribesmen will pay for serviceable weapons. Whether the trade could have reached its present dimensions without the connivance of the Afghan officials through whose territory it is carried on may be a matter upon which there is room for some difference of opinion; but there is no reason whatever to suppose that the weapons are intended for the Amir.

The details which have now been received, of the Mahsud affair of the 16th instant, show that the Native Officer of the Border Military Police post of Gizni, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, had gone out a mile from his post, near the hills, with 15 of his men, when he came across a large Mahsud "lashkar," which fired upon his party, 3 men being killed outright.

He then took cover, with the remainder, but was attacked, and the whole party was cut up only 3 men, 2 of them wounded, getting back to the Post alive, to tell the tale.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Occupants Seriously Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

A carriage accident of a somewhat appalling character occurred at Kirkee last evening, when Mrs. Field, wife of Major Field, the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, was driving Captain Rutter, Adjutant, Poona Volunteers, down to the Boat Club, in her cabriolette.

The horse took fright at a red flag, placed at the angle of a road under construction, and plunging over a cactus hedge, dashed into the babool forest on the river bank.

Mrs. Field fell out from one side and sustained severe injuries to her spine, and it is feared she has concussion of the brain. Captain Rutter fell out from the other end on his face. His injuries are so bad about the face that he is almost unrecognisable in his present state.

Both were found helpless on the ground by Captain Todd, who at once conveyed them to the Station Hospital at Kirkee, where Major Macdonald, R.A.M.C., and Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C., attended to them. They will probably be detained in Hospital for some weeks, both being in a serious condition.

In its mad career through the forest the horse finally stopped short at a tree, 15 yards away from the river, where the trap was smashed to splinters. But for this obstruction the horse would have dashed into the river.

The accident has created profound regret, as both victims are popular members of Poona society.

CHOLERA AT JHERRIA.

Revolting Details.

DYING CAST AMONG THE DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

Cholera is still bad at Jherria, the latest European deaths being of Mr. Roche, station-master, Sitarampur, and Mr. Chapman of Kalipahari. In Parbad station, Kathras, it is reported the dying are being thrown out in some cases with the dead and a case is given of a woman who was cast away by her people among dead bodies to be devoured by scavengers. In another case a passenger in a train saw a coolie dying in a culvert, keeping the vultures at bay with a feeble movement of the hand and foot.

LEVEE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The Viceroy held his usual annual levee here to-night, the whole of the officials and a large number of non-officials and Indian gentlemen attending. The proceedings commenced with the investiture by His Excellency of Sir T. Gordon Walker with the K. C. I. E., recently conferred upon him.

THE EXPLOSIVES BILL.

Early Introduction Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

It is understood that the question of the introduction of an Explosives Bill, upon the lines of the Home Act, will be discussed at a special meeting of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council to-morrow.

The Home Act, it will be remembered, makes the possession of explosives, for other than a lawful purpose, felony, and was passed in the House of Commons on the 9th April 1883, just four days after large consignments of bombs had been discovered simultaneously in Birmingham and London.

THE death at Cawnpore from Cholera is reported of Mr. Johnstone, Manager, Messrs. Murray and Co.

A POLISH author named Struhinsky has written to protest against the Russian censor, who altered a sentence in his novel which read "He was the slave of his passions" to "He was the negro of his passions."

H.M.S. "PROSERPINE," under the command of Captain H. W. James, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Muscat which port she left on the 16th instant. She will remain in Bombay till the end of this month and then proceed to Colombo.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL

LONDON, MAY 2.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Mr. Churchill's Task.

"HECKLERS" AT DUNDEE.

London, May 3.

It has now been arranged, subject to the approval of the Sheriff, which is not, however, quite certain, that the Dundee election shall take place on Saturday next. It is expected that a motion for the writ will be made in the House on Monday, and that it will arrive in Dundee on Tuesday. The agents of the three principle candidates have therefore agreed conditionally that the nominations shall be on Friday, and the polling on the following day.

Looking a little tired, or at least saddened by his recent experience at Manchester, Mr. Churchill has plunged into the thick of the second contest, which, in his own words, promises to be a hot and fiercely-fought one. It is patent, not only to Mr. Churchill but to every else outside the immediate political arena, that Dundee is by no means a safe seat for the President of the Board of Trade.

The unavoidable delay in the opening of the Liberal campaign is a serious matter for the Party and its candidate, since opponents, three in number, have been in the field several days, and have therefore covered a great deal of ground in more senses than one. They have, in fact, severally and collectively, secured a strong hold on the electorate, says the "Observer's" special Dundee correspondent, which it will take all the ability and strength of Mr. Churchill and his supporters to shake off.

MINISTER'S THREE OPPONENTS.

In a certain degree the presence in the field of these three other candidates is a united force militating against the cause of Mr. Churchill. Sir George Baxter, the Unionist candidate, offers an uncompromising opposition to Liberalism and its allied works, and is in entire agreement with the Tariff Reform movement, which is thus directly antagonistic to Mr. Churchill's Free Trade policy. The Labourites, through their champion, Mr. Stuart, show an angry spirit of resentment against the attack made on the stronghold, as they would like to consider it by a member of the Government, while the fourth candidate, Mr. Scrymgeour, who has been described as in favour of prohibiting everybody and everything, also throws a little weight into the scale against the Liberal. Thus all idea that the seat is a safe one for Mr. Churchill vanishes into thin air.

It is in point of fact a very hard task Mr. Churchill has before him. All things considered, there is nothing to choose between the conditions obtaining in Dundee and those that prevailed in Manchester. The people of Dundee take a keen interest in politics, and listen respectfully to speeches on any subject, but they show their native wit and intelligence when the opportunity comes for heckling, which they have brought to a fine art, and it needs all the fine discernment and acumen of a Winston Churchill to deal with them all.

The four candidates have had what may be called successful meetings, and now that Mr. Churchill has settled down to the contest one may expect to see rapid developments. It has become pretty evident that the Labour candidate, Mr. Stuart, espouses the cause of Socialism, and has a fairly expensive following among the industrial population here. On Friday night, when Mr. Churchill was delivering his first public speech in the Drill Hall, there were bands of young men giving away copies of the special May-day issue of the "Labour Leader" which contains an article by Mr. Keir Hardie severely criticising Mr. Churchill, and calling on Dundee to elect Mr. Stuart. At this meeting there was a significant absence from the platform of men officially identified with trade societies, who used formerly to support the Liberal candidate, but are now found on the side of Labour when there is a Labour candidate in the field.

Sir George Baxter told me in an interview that the progress of his campaign so far was highly satisfactory. Sir George is one of the best-known men in Dundee. He employes 4,000 hands at his jute and linen factories, and is immensely popular with his workpeople.

Mr. Churchill at his meeting on Friday night showed unmistakably that he had not yet recovered from the shock of his Manchester defeat. He did not essay any oratorical fireworks, but endeavoured to be dignified and statesmanlike. He succeeded only in being surprisingly dull and prosy. Last night at two meetings he was subjected to much questioning, and had difficulty in satisfying the hecklers.

In answer to various temperance deputations which waited upon him yesterday Mr. Churchill was faced with some difficult problems.

"Will you," he was asked "support the Liquor Traffic Local Option (Scotland) Bill?" He replied that he had not studied this measure, but would do so and give them an answer. Asked if he were in favour of compensation to licence-holders, he said he was entirely opposed to compensation out of public funds. He added that he was in favour of as short a time limit as possible. He also declared that he was entirely opposed to the municipalisation of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Stuart's agent talks hopefully of securing no fewer than 6,000 of the total number of votes to be recorded on the fateful day. This, of course, will make a big hole in the 19,000 odd voters on the register, of whom perhaps 35 per cent. may be expected to exercise the franchise.

DISORDERLY MEETING.

On arrival at a meeting in Lochee, an Irish quarter, last night, Mr. Churchill was received with cheers, with which some hooing was mingled.

The chairman referred to Mr. Churchill in various capacities, amongst them that of war correspondent, upon which one of the audience remarked, "We don't want war correspondents here." There were further interruptions, and Mr. Churchill remarked that incoherent cries which disturbed the order of a meeting were an infringement on the rights of Dagoes, or, Lord, eleven grunted this rebuke, and Churchill said he would later in the contest deal with Home Rule and other subjects, but could not discuss them all at once. The disorder again broke out, upon which a policeman who was called in ejected a man who was pointed out as the disturber.

Discussing affairs in South Africa and the concessions granted to that country, a voice called, "Why not do the same across the Irish Sea?" To which Mr. Churchill replied, "We are greatly emboldened and encouraged by what has taken place in South Africa to try a policy of conciliation and trust in regard to the sister island of Ireland. I look forward indeed, to the day when we shall make a national settlement with Irishmen just as with South Africa. I hope I shall be able to play a part in that important work." (Cheers.)

It was in the power of the House of Lords, at any time, he continued, to make a Liberal Government impossible. (A Voice: "Then why do you make more of them?") They were not, he replied, made more factious and strong by adding to their numbers. But he agreed with the gentleman who asked the question in so far as to say that he did not agree with the existing position of the Second Chamber, though he thought a Second Chamber of some kind desirable. He appealed to Labour men there on behalf of Labour legislation. (A Voice: "Three cheers for Stuart.") He said to Labour men that although they might feel that they would serve the cause of Democracy better by voting for the Labour instead of for the Liberal candidate—("Hear, hear!")—the result would be this that every vote not given to the Liberal candidate would be a vote which would encourage the House of Lords to throw on the Miners' Bill and other measures. (Cheers.) He should not be surprised if, in his lifetime, he saw a Labour and Socialist Government sitting on the Treasury Bench; and he should be very glad to give a certain measure of independent support to it upon occasions when it was challenged or assailed by strong opposition. But the working classes had to-day got to chose between backing the existing Liberal Government and putting the Tories into power. (Cheers.) On the subject of Old Age Pensions, Mr. Churchill said it would be seen before many days had passed that a very considerable sum of money had been found to make a beginning with.

THE UNIONISTS' PROGRESS AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

The following candidates were yesterday nominated for the vacancy in East Wolverhampton caused by the elevation to the Peerage of Sir H. Fowler: Mr. L. R. Amery, U.; Mr. G.R. Thorne, L.

Extraordinary enthusiasm is being brought to bear on behalf of the Unionist candidate, Mr. Amery. Yesterday the town seemed a mass of Unionist colours, and every part of the constituency has its batch of indoor and outdoor speakers hotting for the cause of Tariff Reform.

From the outset Mr. Amery has declared himself a Tariff Reformer without reservation, and his outspoken denunciation of the Government's Licensing and Education Bills, and their grim adherence to Free Trade in the face of chronic unemployment, is winning him friends among the voters all along the line.

With Tariff Reform as his main plank Mr. Amery is making great headway. In view of the terrible and longstanding depression existing in the lock-making industry and staple trades of the division, it is an open secret that at Willenhall, the centre of the industry, many Liberal votes are going to be cast for Tariff Reform.

A host of Unionist members are assisting Mr. Amery. On Friday night crowded meetings were addressed by Sir Gilbert Parker and Mr. F. E. Smith, M. P. Workers from the Tariff Reform League and members of the local branch of the Trades Unionist Tariff Reform Association are doing splendid service. Another organisation which is doing much for the Unionist cause is the Coal Consumers' Defence League. The Suffragettes also are successfully influencing voters against the Government. Their meetings are well attended.

MR. HUNNABLE AGAIN.

The egregious Mr. Hunnable is in the constituency, and is causing much amusement by his tactics. At one meeting it became necessary for the police to intervene, and it required fifteen officers to get him safely to his hotel.

Mr. Amery yesterday received the following letter from Mr. Balfour—

"My Dear Mr. Amery,—You have my heartiest wishes for your success at East Wolverhampton. No doubt the constituency you are attacking has been a Radical stronghold from the day it was created, but you have behind you two forces whose strength is daily augmenting—the force due to an ever fuller appreciation of the performances, legislative and administrative of the present Government, and the force due to the growing conviction that our existing Fiscal system is suited neither to the modern needs of the United Kingdom nor to the modern needs of the British Empire."

"It is on my firm belief that you will be able to make both these points abundantly clear to the electors of Wolverhampton that I base my confident hopes of your approaching victory.

"Believe me, yours sincerely,

"ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR."

After touring the constituency yesterday in a motor-car, I am confident says the "Observer's" special Wolverhampton correspondent, that if the Liberals are to retain the seat, which has never been without its Radical representative, they will have to work as they have never done before. Their existing organisation is not prepared for all the demands to be made upon it. Moreover, the distress in the town owing to the slackness of trade and the closing of iron works is proving an important factor against them in the matter of Free Trade. The Unionist Party machinery, on the other hand, was never in better condition.

GREAT LAWSUIT.

Lasted 33 Days and Cost over £70,000

LONDON, MAY 2.

The end was reached yesterday of one of the longest and most costly lawsuits in the history of the King's Bench. It was the action by Mr. Isidore Wyler and the Ibo and Nyanza Corporation, Limited, against Messrs. Lewis and Marks, financiers, Sir Robert Edgcumbe, Mr. John Scott, and Mr. C. F. Rowsell, to recover damages for alleged conspiracy in connection with the Nyanza Commission Company, in consequence of which the plaintiffs alleged that they sustained serious loss.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, in summing up, referred to the extraordinary character of the action. It had lasted, he said, thirty-three days, and Mr. Wyler, the plaintiff, had been in the box for a longer period than any witness in any other known case. In connection with the action, moreover, there had been not fewer than sixteen legal actions in England, five in Lisbon, and a good number had gone to appeal.

The jury, after a consultation lasting three hours, returned into Court with a verdict for the defendants against all the defendants, with costs. Mr. Justice Bigham, assessing the damages at £70,000.

His Lordship entered judgment accordingly, but on the application of Sir Edward Clarke, for the defendants, granted a stay of execution on the condition that the defendants paid into Court a considerable sum on account of costs. Sir Edward Clarke intimated that notice of appeal would be entered in a few days.

The trial of the action is estimated to have cost upwards of £70,000.

"THE TIMES."

Registration of New Company.

POLITICAL POLICY OF THE PAPER.

London, May 3.

The recent negotiations in connection with "The Times" culminated in the registration of a new company, under the title of "The Times Publishing Company, Ltd.," during the past week. The objects of the company, says the "Observer," are stated to be :—

To adopt an agreement with C. F. Moberly Bell to take over the business carried on at Printing House-square, E. C., and elsewhere, by the proprietors of "The Times" newspaper.

To carry on and develop "The Times" and other newspapers and undertakings carried on in connection therewith.

To carry on the business of printers, publishers, booksellers, typefounders, bookbinders, stationers, advertising agents, collectors and suppliers of news, and keepers of circulating libraries, newspaper rooms, writing rooms, and other conveniences.

To offer to subscribers and others special rights and privileges.

To carry on any business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, or render profitable, any of the company's property or rights.

To support associations, institutions, or conveniences for the benefit of employes or ex-employes of the company or its predecessors, etc.

The nominal capital is £750,000, in 320,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative First Preference, 150,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative second Preference, and 280,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each. The First Preference shares take 5 per cent. of any surplus profits after payment of the fixed dividends on First and Second Preference shares, and after providing for a reserve fund, and confer the right to attend and vote at general meetings. If the fixed dividend be in arrear for six months, the Second Preference shares confer similar rights of attending and voting at general meetings, but confer no further right to participate in profits.

RESERVE FUND.

Before payment of any dividend on the Ordinary shares in any year, a sum of not less than £10,000 is to be carried to the reserve fund out of the profits for such year remaining after payment of the fixed dividends on the First and Second Preference shares, until such reserve fund amounts to £100,000, at which sum it shall be maintained.

It is to be a fundamental principle of the company that the efficiency, reputation, and character of "The Times" newspaper shall as far as possible be maintained at the present high standard, and that on all existing political questions the independent attitude of the paper shall be maintained as heretofore.

There will be no initial public issue. Ordinary shares may not be transfer except to a near relative of the transferrer, or to any other member holding Ordinary shares, so long as a member holding Ordinary shares is willing to purchase the same at a price provisionally arranged by the transferrer with some person willing to purchase. If no member holding Ordinary shares be willing to purchase the shares at such a price, the transferrer may sell them at the specified price to the person with whom he has made such a provisional arrangement.

The directors may borrow up to the amount of the nominal capital without the sanction of a general meeting.

The maximum number of directors is nine, and the minimum five. The first directors are A. F. Walter (chairman), C. F. Moberly Bell (managing-director), C. E. Buckle, V. Chirol, and W. F. Monypenny. The said A. F. Walter may retain office for life, and there shall at all times if possible be a member, and preferably the head of the Walter family on the Board. So long as any member of such family is on the Board he shall be chairman, and if there be two or more members of that family on the Board preference shall be given to the one who is the head of the family, or nearest to that position, in the election of a chairman.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

...itors at the Distinguished Vis... Private View.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and the Duke of Argyll were amongst the early visitors at Burlington House yesterday for the Private View at the Royal Academy. All the morning people were going and coming, and many of the same faces who were to be seen again in the afternoon after lunch.

The Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duke of Rutland, Lady Grosvenor, and Mr. George Wyndham were amongst those were interested in the pictures; Lord and Lady Kilmorey, with Lady Cynthia Needham—looking very cool in white linen—were afternoon visitors; Countess Beddari came in the afternoon, and so did Lady Tweeddale in black and white, with cerise feathers in a large hat. Lord and Lady Allendale, the latter in pale grey, came together; and so did Lady Evelyn Ward and Lady Hugh Grosvenor. Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck brought his daughter; and Mrs. Walter Burns and Lady Carew and Lady Cory were together.

A few others to be noticed during the day were Lady Lister-Kaye, the Duchess of Lousada, Mr. and Mrs. Ratawtata, the latter very picturesque in pale blue with an Indian headdress; Sir Edward and Lady Ward, Lady Crawford, Lord Colchester, Miss Baden-Powell, Count and Countess Lutzow, Lady Newton, Mr. Alan Hood, Father Bernard Vaughan; Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. Frampton, Mr. Somerset Maugham, Mr. Martay, Mrs. Tree, with Miss Tree; Miss Violet Vanbrugh and Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mr and Mrs. George Alexander, and a very great many other interesting people.

There was always an admiring crowd of people round Princess Patricia of Connaught's portrait, and also those of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Other portraits of well-known people attracting attention were those of Lady Salisbury, Lady Camden, Lady Brownlow, Mr. Balfour, Lady Betton, Lady Evelyn Guinness, the Bishop of London and Lord Midleton.

WARSHIP EXPLOSION.

Particulars of the boiler tube explosion on the battleship "Britannia" were given at the inquest at Haslar Hospital yesterday, on the three men, Thain, Low and Edmunds, who succumbed to the injuries they received in the disaster.

The evidence showed that on Tuesday morning, after the vessel had been at sea twenty hours and while coal and oil fuel were being used an explosion occurred in No. 2 boiler draught.

The plates were blown out and flames and water were driven into the stokehold.

No reason could be given for the explosion by ... Stoker, James, who said it all happened in a ... flames bursting out and surrounding the ... followed by a discharge of scalding water. In ... four men who were working at the stokeholds ... the boiler room were injured.

In returning a verdict of accidental death, the ... they added that they found no one to blame.

THE BUDGET.

Old Age Pensions Forecast.

WELL-KEPT SECRETS.

LONDON, Sunday, May 3.

Old Age Pensions will be the main feature of the Budget which Mr. Asquith is to introduce on Thursday. Although no longer Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith will himself place before the House his financial proposals leaving to Mr. Lloyd-George the task of carrying them out.

Budget secrets are carefully guarded. The leakage of information about a Chancellor's proposals concerning leaf tobacco a few years ago—a controversy which first brought Mr. McKenna into the public eye—has made the Treasury Ministers highly discreet as to their intentions. Influential private members with a leaning to finance are, says the "Observer," as much in the dark with regard to Mr. Asquith's ideas as anybody else, and are looking forward to Thursday afternoon with keenest curiosity.

Mr. Asquith will certainly start the system of pensions within twelve months; it may come into operation with the beginning of the New Year. An Old Age Pension Act will be necessary to set up the machinery for administration after the funds have been provided in the Budget, and it is hoped that this Bill will be introduced by Mr. Lloyd-George who would thereby make an effective public entrance into the control of the Exchequer.

The general belief as to the pension proposals is on the following lines :—

A State pension of 5s. a week for necessitous persons above the age of seventy.

An income test of 10s. a week; no pension to exceed 5s. a week, and no pension to bring the weekly income of the recipient above 10s. a week.

Convicted criminals and lunatics to be barred from the benefits of the scheme.

No requisitorial or humiliating inquiries to be made as to the character of an applicant.

No relieving officer administration branding the recipient with the taint of pauperism.

No specific contribution to the scheme by potential beneficiaries, and therefore no corresponding contributions by the employers of labour.

Exclusion from the scheme of those who already receive pensions from the community that is soldiers, sailors, civil officers and people who have been pensioned by municipalities and other public bodies.

No acceptance of the suggestion of the Chaplin Committee that people who have received Poor Law relief within a period of twenty-years should thereby forfeit their claim to a pension.

THOSE EXCLUDED.

In the debate on the King's Speech last January Mr. Burns stated that the Old Age Pension scheme would probably give relief to about a million people. Above the age of seventy there are in the United Kingdom about a million and a quarter people—1,254,286 were the estimated figures at the middle of last year. From this total would have to be excluded the criminals, the insane, and the people with fixed incomes, who would either not dream of applaying for State pensions, or would be rejected if they did.

In every consideration of the question it is to be remembered that the community already spends a very large sum per annum on Old Age Pensions—something approaching ten millions per annum. The last available figures are :—

	Persons		Amount
Navy	45,822	...	£2.297,635
Army	103,542	...	£3,489,009
Civil Service	22,451	...	£2,116,734
Local Authorities	24,244	...	£1,352,808

Considering that these pensions would not be duplicated under the new scheme, and that there would be a saving in Poor Law expenditure, the cost of the proposal would be less than appears at first sight.

In view of the pension scheme, it is extremely unlikely that there will be any remission of taxation in favour of the ordinary citizen. The sugar tax, which produces six millions a year, will remain, in spite of the pledges given by Liberal candidates at the last General Election.

The Government is committed to a reconsideration of the financial arrangements between the Treasury and the municipalities, so that such duties as those on drink-selling, licences, and motor-cars can be revised for the benefit of the State; but it is unlikely that the Prime Minister will risk a further irritation of the trade by increasing the licence duties at present.

...RE OF MAY.

PROMIS... Expected

Warm Weather Not E... to Last.

Yesterday's warm and brilliant weather in Paris, coming after the two previous days, served to hearten Parisians, and all outdoor entertainments and pleasures were greatly patronised. The thermometer rose during the day to nearly 80 degrees Fahr., and there was something over twelve hours sunshine. Yet the conditions were agreeable in the extreme, for the warmth was tempered by most places by a refreshing breeze. The number of people taking tea in the outdoor restaurants in the Bois de Boulogne, sitting in the avenues or boating, was in marked contrast to less than a week ago.

The same exceptional warmth and bright sunshine are reported from various parts of Europe.

Last evening the barometer was falling slightly, so that there may be a slight check to the fine weather, though it is only likely to be very temporary.

LONDON, Sunday, May 3.

The fine and exceptionally warm weather that has been enjoyed for two days is not expected by the experts at the Meteorological Office to last. Yesterday evening a strong breeze sprang up in London, and the air was cooler than it had been for thirty-six hours.

During the day the maximum temperature in the shade in town was 74; one degree below Friday's record. In Jersey the temperature rose to 78; Bath had the same maximum as London; Margate one degree cooler, and at Bournemouth and Harrogate, the thermometer registered 70. At Shields, by way of contrast, the maximum was only 50; and on the north-east coast of Scotland it has below 45.

Like the temperature, the duration of bright sunshine varied considerably indifferent parts of the Kingdom. At Weymouth and Bournemouth there were more than eleven hours while in London and at Yarmouth there were only four hours.

One effect of the hot weather following so suddenly after the heavy storms of rain and snow was to cause a good deal of mist and fog. Many parts of London were enveloped in a thick haze throughout the morning and traffic in the river and the Channel was delayed. Owing to the fog in the Irish Channel the Cedric and Cymric were twelve hours late yesterday on their arrival at Liverpool.

STATISTICS show that 796 persons, most of whom were in very poor circumstances, committed suicide last year in St. Petersburg. The number in 1904 was only 169.

AVIATOR'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

M. Delagrange Buried under his Machine.

While competing for the prize of 10,000fr. (£400) offered to the first Aviator who succeeds in remaining in the air for at least fifteen minutes, M. Leon Delagrange met with a serious accident on the military grounds at Issy-les-Moulineaux on May 2nd resulting in the partial destruction of his machine.

Both M. Delagrange and Mr. Henry Farman had convoked the Aviation Committee of the Aero Club of France for three o'clock, but owing to the fact a strong wind was blowing, no attempt at flight was made before six o'clock, when M. Delagrange started off from a point in front of the sheds. He proceeded in the direction of the gate leaving the ground only at intervals then turning towards the sheds, he made a fine crescent-shaped flight of about 1,200 metres. At the south-west corner of the ground M. Delagrange was obliged to descend to earth as the wind was then carrying the machine sideways, threatening to overturn it.

Then Mr. Farman made his first attempt. After a run of about thirty yards along the ground he rose gracefully in the air and flew straight in the same direction as his competitor. Restarting from the Grenelle side, he made at a semi-circle, covering about a kilometre, when he was obliged to bring his aeroplane to earth.

ON THE MILITARY TRENCHES.

At seven o'clok Mr. Farman set out on his second attempt, which, however, was no more successful, and while his machine was being taken back to its shed, M. Delagrange was seen to start from the extreme corner of the grounds. He rose almost immediatelly and was making an excellent flight when, in endeavouring to turn sharply at the south-west corner, his machine was carried in the direction of a crowd of about 2,000 spectators, who were standing on the banks of the military trenches that run along the side of the grounds.

Recognising that he had proceeded too far out of the flying zone, M. Delagrange stopped his motor and endeavoured to bring the aeroplane to a stop before reaching the crowd, but the wind carried the apparatus over the heads of the spectators, who scattered in all directions. In an effort to avoid injuring the onlookers, M. Delagrange switched on his ignition again, hoping to rise to a height sufficient to clear the crowd.

But the aeroplane, instead of going up, made a sudden plunge downwards, and the fore part, or eleveting plane, dashed into the side of the trenches. The entire front part of the machine was completely wrecked, while the right-hand side of the main plane was smashed, and the propeller bent up as though it were tin.

The spectators made a rush to the spot and when M. Delagrange scrambled out from beneath the debris without a scratch, he was carried shoulder high towards his shed. It was a miracle that the aviator escaped without injury while the crowd also had reason to be thankful for their escape.

MM. Voisin Freres, the designers and builders of the aeroplane, declare that they will have the apparatus repaired by the end of next week. In the meantime Mr. Farman will make another attempt on Monday to gain the prize, if the weather is favourable.

TRAMWAY CAR DISASTER.

Condition of the Injured Passengers.

It is only too probable that the list of victims of the tramcar disaster at Bournemouth, which was reported in yesterday's Continental Edition, will be increased to eight, for one of the injured was stated yesterday evening to be in critical condition.

Mr. Thoms, who was killed, was the manager of the Holborn Branch of the London and County Bank. It is stated that he was within a week of his retirement upon a pension.

With the exception of Mr. John Cole, of Poole, who is suffering from a fractured skull and is in a critical condition, the injured are making satisfactory progress.

A special meeting of the town council was held yesterday and a resolution was unanimously passed expressing sincere sympathy and condolence with the injured and with the relatives of the dead. The Mayor also tendered his personal sympathy, as did the other members of the Council.

Major Pringle, of the Board of Trade, arrived at Bournemouth yesterday, and proceeded to inspect the scene of the accident and the overturned car.

LORD CURZON ON BETTING.

In opening a workmen's club at Litton, in the Peak district of Derbyshire, where his father is the chief landowner, Lord Curzon of Kedleston spoke of the value of such institutions in rural places. He was particularly glad that the promoters of the club had decided that no intoxicants should be sold there, and that there should be no gambling. He attached supreme importance to the gambling prohibition, because he believed there was no vice that was so widespread and dangerous. If he were responsible for any institution of that kind he would never allow any game of chance for money inside the premises.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 4th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 17,495, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 9,065. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th April, 1908, were Rs. 809,015 being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 49,186.

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SHIPYARD WAR.

Lock-Out Commences.

6,090 QUIT WORK ON THE CLYDE.

Yesterday a lockout of national dimensions commenced in the shipbuilding industry of the United Kingdom, Ireland excepted. Resolutely refusing to bow to the men, the shipbuilding masters carried out their long-threatened action, and closed the yards in the North of England. Including the men on strike, workers are now idle in the following numbers :—

North-East Coast	5,000
Clyde	6,000
Barrow	1,200
Birkenhead	300

It is estimated that in all about 60,000 men will will ultimately be affected.

There is a movement on the Clyde to take a national vote on the question whether the reduction shall be accepted or not, the last vote having been obscured by a reference to arbitration, which has been refused again and again. From onwards strike pay be the societies directly involved will amount to £10,000 per week.

MELAANCHOLY PROCESSION.

In accordance with the resolution of the employers some 6,000 woodworkers in the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde were yesterday locked out. Watching the exit of the largest yards, that of Messrs Brown and Co., Clydebank, the procession was a melancholy one. The lock-out men were easily identified. They were all burdened with their kits of tools, which were in chests, bags, or wrapped up in an apron or paper. Some chests were so heavy that it required four men to carry them.

The lock-out strikes heavily many steady workmen. Though the men have accepted the position in which they are placed, it is not without dissatisfaction. They have nothing to do, they say, with the dispute on the North-East Coast, and it is hard upon them that they have to suffer for circumstances over which they have no control. Bound to the society, however, they had to come under the terms of the general lock-out of the Federated Employers.

There was no incident at any of the yards. The men at the close of the day's work walked quietly away with their tools.

In a short time the ironworkers will suffer on accounts of the stoppage in the wood-working departments, and will therefore be gradually paid off.

In an interview with the men I gathered-says the "Weekly Dispatch" correspedent, that they consider that a national vote should have been taken. Had such beep done they maintain that there would have been to tock-out, and that the North-East Coast would have required to aesume work.

Now, however, that the struggle has begun, they have no idoa of when it will end, what thetend will be, what they will gain, or—and this is more to the point—what they will lose.

Some of the workers at Barrow eleft off at the breakfast hour yesterday, the remainder finishing at noon.

Abut 1,200 men will be throwd upon the unemployed market as a result of the lockout, these going to swell the 1,500 affected by the closing down of the local steel works.

WELTER-WEIGHT BOXING.

Lewis Defeats Stanton In Championship Match.

Upwards of 6,000 people, including many British and Americans were present last nighi at the Cirque de Paris to witness the boxing match for the welter-weight championship of the world between Willie Lewis (18st. 9lb) and Walter Stanton (11st 5lb.), with 4oz. gloves, which ended in a victory for the former.

In the first reund a great deal of clever fighting was done, and the second round was notabls for clean, hard hitting, which left very little to choose between the two men at the finish.

Early in the third round Lewis got in a splendid counter on Station's jaw. The latter then seemed to lose ais head, and started to fight widly, and he was sent down by Lew's. In fourth round Lewis floored his man four times and the referee counted eight seconds on each occasion.

In the fifth round Lewis is got in a blow on the jaw, and Stanton went down, and was counted out.

Johnny Burns was referee and Mr. James Platt timekeeper.

In the match between Arthur Warner Jack Meekins (both 10st. 9lb.), Meekins knocked his man out in the fourth round. Warner put up a good fight, but was not in the best of form.

GIRL PLOTTER'S SUICIDE.

St. Petersburg, May 2.

In consequence of the discovery of a daring person plot at Minsk the police went to the house of a young schoolgirl, named Vera Khelmky, who had been in frequent communication with certain political suspects. The girl's father is an official of the Libau-Romna Railway, and the family lived in a flat on the fifth floor of an enormous building.

As the police had some reasop to belive the dynamite to be used in carryiying out the plot was in the girl's keeping, they endeavoured to enter her bedroom without making any noise. Their visit was made at night, and they succeded in getting to the door of her room without a light. On opening the door, however, they found the room empty and the window open.

The girl, hearing their approach, despite their preacantions, had hurled herself from the window, and, falling over fifty feet on to the stone pavement had been instantly killed.—Central New.

BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 1/32d. the rupee. All applications for Bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday the 28th May.

The following is the result of the allotment of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General on Thursday the 21st May, 1908.

Aggregate amount tendered	...	£ 4,75,000
Total amount accepted	...	£ 4,75,000

ARRIVALS.

Austrian Lloyd's steamer, "Africa" from Trieste and intermediate ports May 21.

Berli, Mr. and Mrs.
Dresser, Mrs and Infant
Durham, Lt W C W
John, Mr and Mrs
Muller, Miss
Makita, Mrs E M
Mottram Humbboy, Mr
Mrs and
2 Children
Sitrumann, Mr K

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

HAND-PAINTED FABRICS.

An Important Engagement.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 1.

With the opening of the Opera season at Covent Garden last night the round of social gaieties which make up the season proper may be said to have been formally inaugurated, for the opening of the Opera is always the signal for a general scampering back to town, and the Opera, with Tetrazzini, the newly arisen star of the Operatic world of to-day as its chief draw has acted like a magnet. Early yesterday morning when the rest of London was comfortably breakfasting a small crowd, which increased its dimensions with the passing hours, had gathered at the gallery entrance to the Opera House to patiently wait throughout the long day for the opening of the doors at night.

Boxes and stalls and, indeed, every seat in the Opera House that could be booked had long before been appropriated by the Tetrazzini worshippers.

It sounds trite and commonplace to say that the house was a brilliant one; but indeed this is the only adjective which describes the magnificent display of diamonds, the exquisite gowns, the beautiful women and distinguished-looking men called forth by an opening night at Covent Garden.

In the Royal box sat the Princess of Wales all in pale blue with diamonds and turquoises, with Princess Alexander of Teck in white and silver.

Lady Colebrooke, a famous Royal hostess, wore pale pink and pale blue effectively blended. Madame Patti sat in the stalls. She had come up to town specially to hear Madam Tetrazzini sing.

MRS. ASQUITH'S NEW HOME.

Ministers come and ministers go. Number 10 Downing-street, the house of ever, changing occupants, is now getting ready to receive Mr. and Mrs. Asquith. This week the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Asquith, made a tour of the rooms and suggested certain necessary alterations which the office of works are to put in hand immediately.

The dingy old house, both inside and out, is the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, and it will take all Mrs. Asquith's taste and ingenuity to lighten and brighten it. Of course the furniture belongs to the Crown, even the kitchen utensils are stamped "H. R.," and may not be interfered with, but each new chatelaine makes her own distinctive atmosphere with pictures, books and flowers. Many of the rooms are terribly sombre. There is the great dining-room, for instance—Pitt's dining-room as it is called, panelled in dark oak and hung with portraits of past Premiers. This must not be touched. The Cabinet Room, too, which is also oak panelled, but furnished in mahogany and green leather, is sacred. The drawing-room on the first floor is a large and handsome apartment, and Mrs. Asquith may succeed in robbing it of some of the gloom imparted by ebony furniture and well-worn carpets.

It is in the smaller rooms, however, the leaser drawing-room, the morning-room, the boudoir, etc. that Mrs. Asquith will have an opportunity of exercising her perfect taste. The boudoir which she forsakes at Cavendish Square is an exquisite room hung with rose du barri silk and furnished in Empire style. French furniture has, in fact, a great charm for the Prime Minister's wife.

It is long since No. 10, Downing-street, has known feminine influences. Lady Campbell-Bannerman was too ill to take any personal interest in the arrangement of her new home. Mr. Balfour was a bachelor, and Lord Salisbury during his last administration a widower. Lord Rosebery, who spent a year at the famous home of English Prime Ministers, is also a widower. Younger than any of her predecessors, Mrs. Asquith will probably wield the new broom with some results.

AN IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Jean Reid, daughter of the American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and the Hon. John Ward, Equerry to the King, has just been made. Miss Reid, who is a charmingly pretty and brilliant girl, has been engaged by Mistress Rumour almost as many times as Princess Patricia of Connaught. Cabinet Ministers, even scions of Royalty, have been mentioned as suitors for the hand of the American girl who has been one of the reigning belles for the last three seasons.

The Hon. John Ward is one of the sons of Georgina, Countess of Dudley, and a brother of the Earl of Dudley. Although he is only thirty-eight he is many years older than his fiancee. He went out to South Africa during the war with the Imperial Yeomanry and was appointed to Lord Roberts' staff. Now he is the King's Equerry, and accompanies him on his travels as well as to social functions at home.

HAND PAINTED FABRICS.

The hand-painted toilette is to be one of the novelties of the season. I wrote last week of the linen gowns "trimmed" with washable paints. But this is only the beginning of the rage for more elaborate painted gowns. Many of the examples of the new mode were shown at an exhibition of artistic gowns under the patronage of Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, an artist herself, held to-day in the West End.

Race gowns, ball gowns, garden party toilettes all are being hand-painted. A charming gown for a debutante shown at the exhibition was of white washing net, painted with trails of wild roses. With this was worn a scarf of heavy crepe de chine bordered with wild rosas painted in oils. The sunshade, too, had trails of roses on it. Any flower may of course be chosen. A pale mauve toilette was painted with purple convolvulous, and even more original was a honeysuckle scheme.

The painted toilette may be sent without fear of the result to any good laundry. Even oil-painted scarves, which are to be such a feature in the coming fashion of hand-painted dress, will stand soap and water. Not everyone may care for a complete hand-painted dress; but the hand-painted garniture is irrestible. This consists of a set of white kid buttons painted with a single flower, a narrow white stock tie with the same flower painted on the ends and a white kid belt similarly ornamented.

A tiny sprig of lilac was the design chosen for one of these sets, and another set carried out in a design of single rose buds was daintily pretty. These hand-painted trimmings are anything but expensive. A complete set may be bought at half a guinea.

SHOULD HUSBANDS READ WIFE'S LETTERS.

Should a husband open his wife's letters? is a thorny question and a fruitful topic of debate at the ladies' clubs. According to a learned judge of the High Court, there is absolutely no justification for him doing so, any more than there is for a wife opening her husband's letters. In a case which was heard before Mr. Justice Bucknill this week the counsel for the plaintiff proposed to read some letters which the husband had obtained by forcing open his wife's box, and Mr. Justice Bucknill protested, saying that "he had a strong objection to the reading of other people's letters and that neither a husband nor a wife should interfere with each other's private correspondence."

This dictum of the Judge's has aroused much joy among the ardent Suffragettes, who claim that their militant campaign is rapidly bringing about in every direction a recognition of women's rights. Certainly even a few years ago such an utterance from the Bench would have excited much surprise, but now it is received almost as a matter of course. Still, against this pronouncement of Mr. Justice Bucknill's is to be put a case a week or two ago in which it was decided that money saved by a woman out of her housekeeping allowance belonged to her husband.

The Suffragettes, by the way, intend holding a monster demonstration in Hyde Park in June. It is expected that over a quarter of a million people will attend, and the climax is to be reached when a long blast blown on a trumpet will be the signal for a mighty shout of "Votes for Women" which is expected to startle West End London.

AN EARLY VICTORIAN WEDDING.

The wedding of the week has been that of Lord Richard Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington, and Miss Nesta Fitzgerald, daughter of the Knight of Kerry, which took place yesterday at the Guards Chapel.

The Chapel was decorated with white flowers and tall palms and was packed before the ceremony commenced. The band of the Grenadier Guards—Lord Richard's regiment—played while the guests were assembling.

It was an early Victorian wedding and quaintly pretty. The bride was attended by two pages, who wore the uniform of the Guards of the Victorian era, and eight bridesmaids, who wore the full dresses and poke bonnets of the same period. All the bridesmaids carried stiff round bouquets of white flowers and violets, which added a finishing touch to their quaint appearance. The bride's dress was a princess robe of thick white satin and she wore a thick veil of lace.

The Knight of Kerry gave his daughter away and the bestman was Lord Stanhope. After the wedding a reception was held at Bute House.

TURKISH MISSION AT KABUL.

Report Contradicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 21.

There is no truth in the report which has found publication to the effect, that a Turkish Mission has arrived at Kabul.

It appears that the Amir is still at Kabul, where the European community now consists of Mr. Thornton (leather expert), Mr. O'Donovan (Electrical Engineer), and Mr. Halliday (Mechanical Engineer).

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

A Negligible Quantity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 21.

Plague has now become, for the time being, almost a negligible quantity, except in the Punjab, and even there it is decreasing rapidly.

Last week, excluding the Punjab, there were in all India only 1,100 deaths, of which 570 were in the Bombay Presidency and 223 in the United Provinces.

The last returns for the Punjab are for the fortnight ending last Saturday, in which 4,594 deaths occurred, being an average of nearly 3,000 weekly.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 21st May 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	21	12	50 p. m.	2	0
Suez	21	2	35 p. m.	0	23

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on land line system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Turkish route Right (21-5-08).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier between Yungchang and Tali 20-5-08.

THE Douglas Dale estate near Naini Tal has been purchased by Government with the object of establishing a testing and propagating station for varieties of fruit, vegetable and flowers most suitable to the outer slopes of the Kumaoni hills. The produce of the hills falls far short of the capabilities of the country, and the extension of the railway communication at the foot of the hills opens up the prospect of supplying fruits and vegetables during the summer to the principal market in the plains on scales that will permit of a steady wholesale business.

THE "Malay Mail" reports a most distressing occurrence which took place on the morning of the 3rd instant at Jugra, resulting in the death of Mr. Harry Molesworth, of the Jugra Estate. Apparently there was a pig hunt, and Mr. Molesworth was walking on a head when one of the party behind him stumbled, the mishap causing both barrels of his gun to be discharged, killing Mr. Molesworth on the spot. The body was conveyed to Kuala Lumbor where the funeral took place the following morning.

CELEBRATIONS AT DUMAS.

Anniversary of the Nawab's Installation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DUMAS, May 20.

His Highness Seedee Ibrahimkhan, the young and promising Nawab of Sachin, was installed on the 'Gadi' of his ancestors by the British Government on the 4th of May last year, and this eventful day and the week were celebrated this year with great pomp and joy throughout the dominions of His Highness. A Durbar was held at Sachin, the present seat of Government, where His Highness' relations, the Dewan Mr. E. J. Talyarkhan, the Naib Dewan Mr. Virsookhram and other officers of the State and the principal residents of the place were present. Congratulations were offered, speeches made, and the usual ceremonies of nazrana etc., were gone through. On the 5th of the present month the officers of the State gave an evening party to His Highness at Dumas, the principal possession of His Highness, a sea-coast health-retreat near Surat, where hundreds of people flock in the hot days to profit by the good water and climate of the place. A large number of Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan visitors were also present, including many ladies, as also Mr. FitzGibbon, the Superintending Engineer Northern Division, as also the Mahomedan relations and friends of the Nawab, including his uncle and father-in-law, Prince Nasrulla Khan, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, the principal resident of this place, who after thirteen years' practice as a pleader of the High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, has retired here, introduced His Highness to the leading gentlemen. A fine phonograph was there to entertain the assemblage, as also refreshments for all communities. On behalf of the visitors, Mr. Motilal Munshi thanked the promoters in a speech wherein he referred to the fine qualities of His Highness. His Highness replied in suitable words, and after the usual formalities the assemblage dispersed. On the 7th and 8th the village people were amused and entertained by a dramatic company gratis, and the joy of these, who saw such exhibitions for the first time, knew no bounds and they all thanked most heartily the promoters of the same—The principal item, however, was the peoples' gathering on the 8th on the sea-shore, where His Highness was invited and where races and other amusements were gone through. This was managed by a Committee consisting of Messrs. Motilal M. Munshi, Abdul Kayum Shallebhai, Tyabbhai Muskatiwala, Edulji Dartwalla, Motilal Dayabbai Shroff, Devji Kooverji, Maganlal Choksi with M. T. Vakil as Secretary and Treasurer. For this assemblage great preparations were made, the 8th was a holiday and from early morning there was stir in the villages of Bhimpore and Dumas and the suburb. At 4-30 p. m. the scene on the sea-shore was most attractive. The arrangement was well-done with flags and evergreens, a native band and the large collection of students of the schools, with their masters and relations, all adding to the scene. In the middle a large number of Hindu and Parsi ladies, with Mrs. FitzGibbon in the midst of them, were seated; on both sides the candidates, the visitors, the village people were well accommodated. The Dewan was already there before time to assist and advise and when His Highness, accompanied by Prince Nasrulla Khan, arrived, with his teacher of the Rajkumar College, Mr. Rustomji D. Patel, he was received with cheers and seated in a specially decorated place.

The proceedings terminated late in the evening with the National Anthem and the usual garlanding ceremony of His Highness and Prince Nasrulla Khan. At this time the visitors collected themselves round His Highness and the Dewan made the following speech.—

"On behalf of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, I am to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind thoughtfulness in having got up these interesting sports in celebration of H. H.'s Installation Anniversary. This gathering is fairly representative of the residents as well as visitors and a public demonstration of this kind on behalf of the people shows that H. H. is indeed popular. I assure you, gentlemen, that if you do your duty by your noble Chief sincerely and respectfully, you will always find him agreeable and kind. Respect and love are plants of the same growth and the more you regard H. H.'s person and authority with respectful allegiance the better will it be for those whose interests are allied to the Sachin State. Please remember that your King is with you and among you. The suburb is almost wholly inhabited by rich people, owning beautiful estates, and they can easily help to develop this delightful place which gives them security in the time of plague and saves them from premature decay after a serious illness. I know of several gentlemen here who entirely owe their good health to the climate of Bhimpore. Among these, is our distinguished friend Mr. Motilal Mughatlal Munshi, through whose indefatigable efforts chiefly, this gathering has taken place. To him our thanks are particularly due and him we reckon as the Nestor of Bhimpore. I am sure Mr. Motilal will always take a keen interest in the advancement of this place which fortified him for the production of his famous "Useful Instructions" and which has now fitted him for a more original work depicting sketches from Indian life. I wish him success and count upon his co-operation in various matters affecting the progress of Bhimpore.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your presence here to-day and hope that you will always come here in the season and gladden this place."

After the Dewan had finished Mr. Motilal Munshi replied on behalf of the Committee and others and referred in very feeling terms to the assistance given to him by every one.

To celebrate the occasion, His Highness proposes to have a big and substantial well constructed in the Dumas village, which will be a really great boon and also to have a Hall and Library in the midst of the suburb.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 9th May.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th May '08	2,01,250	5,55,321	15,731	9,00,302
G. I. P. Ry. Section	30,600	1,56,760	890	2,48,319
I. M. S. system	14,053	17,546	62	32,159
A. D. Q. Ry.	.....	2,333	.....	2,333
Baran-Kotah Ry.				
Total	4,00,788	7,62,961	16,683	11,82,332
Actuals for corresponding week and ending 11th May '07				
G. I. P. Section	2,84,756	9,87,870	15,108	12,87,734
I. M. S. system	68,913	1,54,330	1,130	2,24,373
A. D. Q. Ry.	13,225	10,049	95	23,369
Baran-Kotah Ry.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,67,194	11,52,249	16,333	15,35,476
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) G. I. P. Ry.	+ 15,844	— 4,31,109	+ 775	— 4,14,487
I. M. S.	+ 15,640	— 36,784

PLAYS FROM NOVELS.

Mr. Marc Klaw's Views.

The general impression appears to be, and to some extent that impression rests upon a solid foundation, that a successful play is a property pretty much on a par with a gold mine. Everybody has heard of the fabulous fortunes made out of a "Charley's Aunt," a "Private Secretary," or a "Merry Widow." That such pieces constitute prizes to be eagerly sought after is indisputable; unhappily, experience goes to show that in the matter of theatrical enterprise the fortune that comes in at the door is pretty sure very soon afterwards to fly out of the window. All the same, the fact remains that there are few avenues more liberally paved with gold than that through which the popular dramatist makes his way. It is scarcely surprising therefore that the moment a novel attains to a large sale the eyes of the playwright-adaptor should be fixed upon it. Two qualifications there are required to make a dramatist—first, the ability to create a story; secondly, the faculty of giving it adequate treatment. Manifestly half the difficulty is solved if a novelist can be found to provide a suitable plot; nothing is wanted, there after, than that it should be moulded into effective shape. But as we had occasion to point out only the other day, the methods of the writer of romances are by no means the methods of the playwright. And it is upon this rock that the adaptor is so frequently shipwrecked.

There is another side to the picture, however, and one of a particularly partical bearing. It is the attitude which an audience ought properly to adopt towards a play founded upon a novel. In other words, is it fair to demand of a piece that it should fulfil all the conditions of the book from which it is drawn, or should the spectator in coming to its performance endeavour to divest himself of all preconceived ideas regarding the original? Believing that Mr. Marc Klaw, who is the latest producer in London of a dramatised novel, might have something useful to say on the subject (writes a representative of "The Daily Telegraph,") I called upon him and invited him to express his views.

THE SHADOW OF THE BOOK.

"Your visit is singularly opportune," said Mr. Klaw, "for since the notices of the production at Terry's on Wednesday night of 'The Marriage of Willim Ashe' appeared, the matter has been very much in my mind. Before going any further I should like to say that I have absolutely no exception to take to the criticisms published respecting that piece. The London Press is the fairest in the world, its members are always ready to extend a kindly welcome to talent, and if they feel themselves called upon to speak unfavourably of a play or a performer they do so in terms to which no unprejudiced person could possibly object. Having said this, it will be understood that if in the present instance I venture to criticise some of the criticisms, I do so on purely impersonal grounds. My contention is that because a popular novel has been used as the basis of a play,' the critic is hardly justified in judging that play or its characterisation from the standpoint of the novel. As "The Daily Telegraph' itself has very truthfully declared, 'a book is a book and a play is a play, and in any consideration of the latter the critic, I submit, is not warranted in rushing, as a preliminary step, to familiarise himself with all the incidents, the details, and the complications of the story as set forth in the former. A manager who proceeded on the assumtion that every member of the public who came to see a play had first carefully studied the book on which it is based, would very quickly find himself in the Bankruptcy Court.

"Let me," continued Mr. Klaw, "endeavour to make the injustice of this point clear to you. Suppose Mr. Pinero or Mr. Henry Arthur Jones had submitted to me a scenario for a piece, and that I had accepted it; suppose, further, that during the writing of the play or the progress of rehearsals certain changes had, by consent of the author, been effected, certain scenes transferred from one place to another, characters eleminated, others introduced, and, finally, one or two motives completely altered, with, admittedly, distinct improvement to the piece. Granting the possibility of such a thing happening, whould it be fair if some critic, who had contrived to catch a glimpse of that scenario, were to burst into lamentations, exclaiming, 'This is not a bit like the scenario I have just read; it is altogether different, and, there fore, it must be bad.' Here, to my mind, you have a fairly parallel case to that of the man who bases his criticism on the difference existing between a book and the play, for, after all, a novel can hardly be regarded as anything more than a scenario, designed for subsequent elaboration or compression. Do you, may I ask, hurry off to the British Museum or to some other of your great libraries every time 'Richard III' is performed, in order to discover exactly how far Shakespeare followed the book of history? No; and for the very reason that you regard Shakespeare as a dramatist, not a historian. Consequently you would never dream of judging his work by the standard of absolute historical accuracy. Or, again, what reasonable man would think of arguing that Forbes Robertson's 'Hamlet' must perforce be bad, merely because it differed from Henry Irving's rendering of the same part, which everybody acknowledged to be good.

THE PLAY SELF-CONTAINED.

"These thoughts occurred to me while reading some of the criticisms upon 'The Marriage of William Ashe,' because these critics who joined issue with Miss. Fannie Ward on her rendering of the part of Kitty Bristol, based their objections entirely on something they had read in the novel, and not upon anything revealed in the play. In the latter the keynote of Lady Kitty's character is indicated at the very outset by Lord Grosville, who states in the most emphatic terms, who and what she is, and also describes the environment in which she was brought up. So far as the dialogue of the play is concerned, there is not a word or a line suggesting that the element of 'spirituality' entered into her composition. In the last act, when the shadow of death already rests upon Kitty, the situation clearly demands that there should be some suggestion at least of 'spirituality.' In every instance the critics have admitted that Miss Ward succeeded admirably in giving actuality to the scene. I should not even refer to a production in which I am personally interested or to Miss Ward's performance in it, to which, by the way, the press has been altogether most generous, were it not that I am anxious to emphasise the point that in my humbly estimation it will not do to say of a character that it is good or bad merely because it is in harmony with, or at variance from, the original one in the book. Remember that limitless pages may be devoted to the depicting of an individual in a novel, when only a few minutes can be given to its development on the stage.

"Perhaps I may be allowed to make one other remark to show to what illogical lengths this style of criticism may be carried. One of your critics suggested that the part of Kitty was vulgarised, because it contained a trace of Americanism. I hate to say so, but the observation looks very like a thinly veiled prejudice against Americans and Americanism. And when I think of the many illustrious women of America who have married some of your greatest men, it chills me even to contemplate the possibility of their American speech and manner rendering their present surroundings less refined."

That Mr. Klaw's views are, at any rate, worthy of attention will hardly be gainsaid; but, as I pointed out to him, there is a very substantial obstacle to their acceptance in the fact that a popular novel has, ipso facto, been widely read before it finds its way to the stage in the shape of a play. How, therefore, is it proposed to meet this difficulty?

"There is only one way", rejoined Mr. Klaw, "and that is, to try and forget the book altogether. This certainly is what our critics do in America, and you may take it from me that the last thing an American critic would think of doing would be to read a book before going to witness the play upon which it is based. There is, as I think you will allow, a very large number of people who object on like grounds to a novel being illustrated. They prefer to depend upon the author's faculty for character-drawing and upon their own powers of imagination to enable them to realise the personages of the story. There was a great French critic who once declared that when he went to the theatre he wanted to know absolutely nothing save what he saw enacted on the stage. It was his theory that a piece should be a thing so perfect in itself that for the proper comprehension of it neither programme nor preliminary announcement of any kind was wanted. That expresses my view exactly. The mind of a first-night audience should be in the nature of a tabula rasa—a sensitive plate prepared to take all, and none but, the impressions thrown upon it across the footlights. If the characters are consistent in themselves, if their actions are in harmony with what we know, and have been told of them from the stage, what more has any audience the right to demand? Grant that they move easily and naturally within the framework of the picture presented, and surely they have fulfilled all the conditions of their existence.

"To sum up, all I ask is that the critic shall endeavour to put himself in the position of the ordinary spectator, who, I am sure, rarely or never troubles his head as to whether the characters of a play are at all points identical with their prototypes in the novel. Let the critic judge us from the platform upon which we present ourselves, and not from the standpoint which he himself chooses to take up."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Basil Scott assumed the execution of his office as Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 22nd April.

Mr. R. Knight, I. C. S., Acting Judicial Commissioner of Sind, to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department:—

Major H. D. Merewether to be First Grade Political Agent.

Major F. W. Wodehouse to be Second Grade Political Agent taking rank next below Lieutenant-Colnel J. Davies.

Major J. W. B. Merewether to be Third Grade Political Agent.

Captain F. de B. Hancock to be Fourth Grade Political Agent.

Captain N. S. Coghill, Barrister-at-law, to be First Grade Assistant Political Agent.

Captain W. M. P. Wood to be Second Grade Assistant Political Agent.

Major H. F. Jacob, Political Agent, Third Grade, on return from leave to be Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E, I.C.S, to be Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, vice Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, C.S.I, retiring. Captain F. de B. Hancock to hold charge of the office of Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Mr. FitzGerald and pending the arrival of Mr. Hill.

Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day with effect from the 20th July.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Assistant Conservator of Forest and Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 26th April.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, S. D., is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty-eight days.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I. C. S., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S.

The Venerable Archdeacon W. A. Dickins to do duty at the Presidency.

The Reverend E. E. Hill to be Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona.

2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles—Second-Lieutenant P. E. I. Egerton is appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the Corps with effect from the 1st May during the absence on leave of Captain A. F. S. Leggatt.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain Benjamin Frank Jones is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. W. B. Chambers, substantive "pro tem." Second Inspector of Factories, is allowed privilege leave of absence for forty-two days with effect from the 12th June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Second-Lieutenant Jonathan Webster Coryton Mayne resigns his Commission.—Dated 1st March.

Captain W. O'S. Murphy, I. M. S., has been granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as was due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

The services of Captain E. W. C. Bradfield, M. B., I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. T. W. de Winton, Superintending Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and nine months from 5th June or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. D. W. Herbert, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, vice Mr. de Winton or until further orders.

Mr. C. M. Lane, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals, vice Mr. Herbert or until further orders.

Mr. N. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, passed on the 11th May an examination in colloquial Marathi.

Mr. H. C. Johnson, Assistant Engineer, is, permitted to resign his appointment from the date of relief.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammatious situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are specially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointments possesses a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WEDDINGS IN FRANCE.

A French wedding in English eyes always seems a distinctly complicated affair, the civil and religious marriage, the "diner de contrat," and all the many small points of etiquette which envelop the bride with a halo of romance being, however, thorns rather than rose leaves in the path of parents and guardians. Formerly, even where weddings of social importance were in question the civil and religious ceremonies occurred the same day, but in these times wisdom has dictated the choice of an earlier date for the legal formalities, the visit to the "mairie" taking place either on the day immediately preceeding the religious ceremony, or even earlier, while it is attended only by the fiances and near relatives on both sides. As a matter of fact, to "trainer" up and down the steps of the "hotel de ville" in wedding attire, would belong—as a French girl would say—to the manners and customs of the "blanchisseuse," while the ruination which such an act would spell to white satin, tulle, and lace would in any case set a veto on the practice where important social weddings are concerned. Until lately, at the civil marriage, a provincial bride always elected to wear the particular dress which was to become her "visiting gown" on her return from the honeymoon. This, in fact, invariably consisted of the silk which "en piece" had formed one of the presents of her future mother-in-law.

A MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION.

The "diner de contrat," on the night immediately preceding the church wedding, is a most important function. All the nearest relatives on both sides of the engaged couple are invited, an elaborate menu is prepared, the floral decorations are both expensive and ornate, while speeches are made, toasts proposed and healths drunk, after which the formal signing of the "contract" or marriage settlement is witnessed by the family lawyer, in the presence of the assembled company. Flowers always play a preponderating part in a fiance's list of duties, and commencing with the "corbeille de fiancailles" on the day on which his proposal is accepted, and which takes the form of a great basket of white flowers, the daily attention of buttonholes, bouquets, and sheaves of lilies or other blooms which is expected of him throughout the engagement terminates in the presentation of a bouquet of the choicest pink and white flowers which the florist can provide, and with which he presents his bride, the evening when the "contrat" is signed. On the wedding morning itself the bridegroom takes care to remember the special bouquet which custom demands he should provide for the "demoiselle d'honneur," and which is formed of pure white flowers, with a pink rose here and there, to distinguish it from that of the bride, but which is tied with the same wide white satin ribbons and encircled with a "ruff" of lace. Invitations, as in England, are sent out some time before the wedding day, and are the signal for the arrival of the hundreds of presents which are almost as much a tax of friendship in France to-day as they are in this country. The French "Faire part" is a double leaflet, nearly square, and printed on thick paper in the flowing "script" with which the conventional British invitation is engraved, the lettering being black, while there is a total absence of anything ostentatious or extreme. A typical "faire part," such as would be sent out by any one "on societe" would head as follows:—

"Monsieur et Madame Raymond de Brassac ont l'honneur de vous faire part du mariage de Monsieur Francois de Brassac, leur fils, avec Madamoiselle Eugenie Poulleau-Latouche." These words, instead of gouping themselves in pyramidical style on the paper, simply form a paragraph in the centre of the sheet, while immediately below, the invitation itself, in slightly smaller type, would read somewhat in this way:—

"Et vous prient d'assister a le Benediction Nuptiale qui leus sera donnee, Mercredi, le 29 Avril, 1908, a Midi precis, en l'Eglise St. Antoine de Padou, Paris 27bis Rue Vangirard."

THE BEST MAN'S DUTIES.

On the day of the religious marriage, the best man's duties begin betimes, and, dressed in uniform—if he is in the Army—or in a frock coat, as the case may be—he fetches the "demoiselle d'honneur" in the carriage provided by the bridgeroom. This important young lady, accompanied by her chaperon, is conducted to the house of the bride's parents, where she is expected to help in the wedding toilette. Both "seconds" as well as "principals" have their hands full from this moment, and a great deal of "savoire faire" is necessary on their part if the wedding is to go without a hitch. When the offertory collection for the poor is made in the course of the service, the "demoiselle d'honneur" acts the double role of bridesmaid and "quetteuse," the best man conducting her through the somswhat embarrassing ordeal of collecting alms from the rows of her densely packed friends. Where the Britisher's "sang froid" would desert him on such an occasion the Frenchman is quite in his element, and, leaving his tall silk hat behind him, he offers the bridesmaid his right hand, while with his left he grasps her bouquet, which he carries proudly until the "quete" has been collected in the gorgeous sac of satin and lace mstching her toilete.

AFTER THE CEREMONY.

Wedding rings in France are usually inscribed inside with the date of the marriage, the Christian names of the bride and bridegroom being also engraved in almost invisible writing. Contrary to English custom, the father of the bride conducts her to the vestry at the close of the church ceremony, the bridegroom giving his arm to her mother. The young couple leave the church together, the bridis mother being led in state to her carriage by the father of the bridegroom, while the reception takes place either in house of the bride's parents or in an hotel. A wedding carriage can never be mistaken for anything else the coachman and footman bearing a a buttonhole of myrtle, while the whip and horses' heads are decorated with a tiny favour of orange blossom. In France, guests often quit the reception before the time comes for the newly married pair's departure, the birde only leaving the "salle" to exchange her bridal finery for her travelling costume when all the "invites" have left. Honeymoons last from a week or ten days to two or three weeks, the young couple—as in England—being frequently lent a chateau or villa "en province," or, perhaps, in Italy or Spain, travelling from place to place being a little "demode," while the protracted "lune de miel" is completely out of date.

VISITORS at a Paris hotel were disagreeably surprised to find that the boots they had felt outside their doors had been stolen by a burglar. Only one pair was left. On these was laid a paper with the words: "Not good enough for me."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion MILK and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW OXFORD PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., who is nominated to succeed Dr. Hubert Parry as Professor of Music, will be a familiar personality to most graduates of Oxford, for he has long been associated with a pleasant side of University life. An "infant prodigy," who could play Bach's fugues from memory at ten, he became organist of Magdalen College when Dr. Stainer was invited by Dean Church to St. Paul's Cathedral. He did not confine his many-sided activities to Magdalen, but presided over the college musical societies at Exeter, Jesus, Trinity, and Pembroke. When he succeeded Sir George Elvey at Windsor, and subsequently became Private Organist to King Edward and "Master of the King's Musick," Sir Walter did not sever his connexion with Oxford. He is still president of the University Chess Club, and two years ago was captain of the team that played against Cambridge.

THE CHARACTER OF WALT WHITMAN.

A very angry and somewhat unsavoury controversy, the "British Weekly" points out, is going on in America about the character of Walt Whitman. In Mr. Bliss Perry's memoir of the post he says that Whitman represented to his friends that he was in dire want, and induced them out of their slender means to subscribe for his weekly support. Upon his death they were surprised to find that in 1891 he had spent nearly 4,000dols. on a massive tomb in Harleigh Cemetery, and that during his last illness, when he was supposed to be penniless, he had several thousand dollars in the bank.

THE FACTS.

Dr. Platt says that nobody ever contributed to Whitman's weekly support, as his small income was sufficient to cover his frugal expenditure; but he needed skilled nurses towards the end, and a fund was raised for that by men who gave freely and gladly. Whitman intended the tomb as much for his family as for himself; his mother, father, and brothers were buried there. It was known that Whitman received money from royalties and special gifts from friends, and that he had accumulated some money for the purpose of providing for the support of his imbecile brother, who had been some years in an institution. Whitman had always contributed one-half of the cost of his support, and his darling wish was that this brother should be provided for against all peradventure.

THE PRINCE AND THE OVAL.

It is to the circumstance that the Duchy of Cornwall has possessions in the borough of Lambeth, whose new Town Hall the Prince of Wales has opened that the Oval has been saved for cricket. Years ago, when the Duchy was being administered by Albert Prince Consort for the young Prince of Wales, our present King, there was a proposal to build upon the Oval at Kennington—the market gardens—owned by the Duchy. But the Prince objected on the ground that the adjacent Kennington Common was no longer available for the cricketers of South London, and another place should be found for them in the vicinity—with the result that the Oval was dedicated to the national sport at a nominal rent; and the revenue enjoyed by the Prince of Wales from the property of the Duchy in Lambeth is considerably less than it would otherwise have been.

BLIND MEN AND SMOKING.

Someone asked recently whether many blind men were smokers, much of the pleasure of the pipe, it was asserted, being derived from seeing it. There seems to be no doubt that smoking is, and has been, quite common among blind men. The late Professor Fawcett was a smoker, and one who was frequently in his company informs us that the tobacco he consumed was always very strong. A blind Baptist minister, who is himself a great smoker, states that when he was in Henshaw's School for the Blind a census there showed that more than half were smokers. Milton smoked when he was blind, and a correspondent of "Notes and Queries" states that he knew for four years a blind beggar, and took particular care to satisfy himself that he was blind, also that he was a smoker. Pehaps his faculties of taste were, it is suggested, sharpened by the absence of sight.

GROWTH OF TAXATION IN AUSTRALIA.

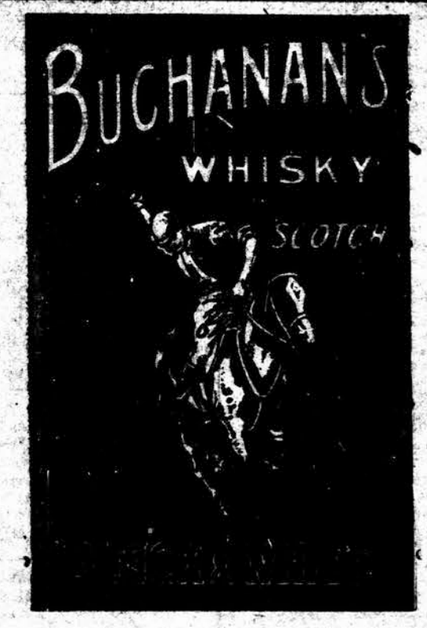
If Australia be progressing in wealth, she is also progressing in taxation. This is quite natural, of course, as the country needs development, although, in the opinion of the "Review of Reviews" for Australasia, the future outlook is not very encouraging in the light of what is past. Mr. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, in a return prepared by him, makes comparison for the last seven years, and states that taxation has during that term increased by 20 per cent., or 11s. a head. For the year ending June 30, 1900, the total taxation was £10,262,746, which worked out at the rate was of £2 15s. 3d. per head. For the year ending June 30, 1907, it was £13,635,711, or £3 6s. 2d. per head.

WHERE PAXTON HOOD WAS PASTOR.

Falcon-square Chapel, which is being demolished through the migration of its flock, was one of the four remaining Nonconformist places of worship within the City. It can be traced back to the days of Milton—who once lived not far away—but is chiefly associated with the progressive preacher, writer, and philanthropist Edwin Paxton Hood. It was here that Hood found refuge when driven from Manchester for holding political opinions too Liberal for his Tory congregation. Hood took keen interest in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, for which he raised £2,000 by his pamphle. "The Palace of Pain." By a strange irony this stalwart Radical and Nonconformist was born in the Piccadilly residence of Dr. Porteous, the Tory Bishop of London.

SOME PROFITABLE ACRES.

The possibilities of profitable gardening in England are ex-emplified by an acre of land cultivated on the French system of intensive culture, which in the last completed year is said to have yielded £625 in gross returns. This probably constitutes a record for England, the nearest approach known to the writer being an acre of land, the property of a seedsman on the Great Western line between London and Oxford, which has yielded in one year flower-seeds to the value of £270. In Samoa £60 to £80 is the average yield per acre of land planted in cocoa; in Georgia £80 worth of egg-plants have been picked from a single acre; and pine-apple farms in the West Indies often pay as much as £100 an acre. Such yields as these, however, are trivial compared with that of an acre of vineyard in the Moselle wine-growing district which was sold a few years ago for nearly £24,000, and which produces a crop worth £2,500; or with that acre of land in Thibet on which grows the sacred "tree of a thousand images," the leaves of which yield an annual revenue exceeding £3,000.



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THEN FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Press" at No. 11 Hastings Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, LD."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 20.] [BOMBAY, MAY 21.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	86 1/4		1/8
2½ do.	Rentes ...	96 3/4	unchgd	3/16
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2		
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 3/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	...	24 1/2	1/8	
Do.	do. 3 months' hence	24 1/2	1/16	
Do.	in New York ...	53 1/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·13	unchgd	
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·41 3/4	unchgd	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3 pr. ct.	since 19th March 08	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2	unchgd	
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 5/8	unchgd	
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	unchgd	
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		1 3/8	unchgd	
Do.	7-day Market Loans	1 1/2	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...Is. 3 11-16d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs. 50,000 were allotted to Madras at Is. 3 29/32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 70,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10.00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 10,000 at Is. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Easier with active demand and large business.	
Futures	...Steady.	
East Indian	...Quiet.	
Manchester	...Firm.	
Total Sales	...14,000 Bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000 ,,	
Imports	... 2,000 ,,	
Mid-Americans	...6·15—13	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.	

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·60	5·56	5·54	5·21
—08	—09	—08	—10
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·13	5·03	4·98	4·95	4·93
—12	—09	—10	—09	—10

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	...	8,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	9,200 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	4,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	...	21,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—10·70 unchanged.

Futures—Month of July 9·52—12 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables (second tone mutilated.)

Do. Do. Oct. 9·10—10 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—Mutilated.

Futures—Month of July 10·34—11

Do do Oct. 9·15—14

Closing tone of futures—Mutilated.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 1/2
F. G. Broach	d.	5 5/8
Good Broach	d.	5 3/4
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 15/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 15/16
Fine Oomras	d.	5
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 31/32
Good Oomras	d.	4 15/16
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	5
Fine Bengals	d.	3 30/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 31/32
Good Bengals	d.	3 30/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4 1/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4 1/16
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 2/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—June-July—London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57 May-June—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56½ May-June—H A & D—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 51½ May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½ —May-June—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14s. 1½d.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3 10½—¾ Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£	71 0 0
Yellow Metal	d.	6 7/16

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...30/9
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	...33/6
General tone of Tallow Auction	...Easier.

Arrivals :—

"New Bridge."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
5 Bundles Rs.	11,000	Bahrein	National Bank.
1 Bombs Cove ...	2,10,000	Durban	
3 Bundles Rs.	7,700	Bahrein	Sundry Importers
do do ...	4,000	Dubai	
1 do do ...	650	Kuwait	M S Faraj

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [21st MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England	... 3 per cent.	from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal	..... 6 per cent.	,, 21st May.
Bank of Bombay	..... 8 per cent.	,, 16th April.
Bank of Madras	..... 8 per cent.	,, 19th May.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is to-day advised as Rs. 47 lakhs up, and their official rate is reduced to 6 per cent. The Bank of Bombay make no change.

Exchange :—

There has been very little doing in this market, but quotations keep very steady. All Banks are sellers of wire at Is. 3 27-32d. up to the end of June but buyers only operate to meet near requirements. Private paper is very scarce but there are no buyers under Is. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Far Eastern rates are firmer, following the rise in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	Is. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	Is. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	Is. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—Is. 4 5/32d.	
Do 3 months' sight—France	189
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	153 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1/2

Government Paper :—

The opening quotations to-day were 95 13-16 for cash and 95 7-8 for the settlement. The Market has been steady to firm following the news that the Bank of Bengal had reduced their rate to 6 per cent. and quotations have gradually improved until we close at 95 15-16 ready, and with buyers for the settlement at 96. Calcutta market has also advanced to 95 15-16 ready and 96 1-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95·15
1st Settlement	...	,, 96·1

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London, on Wednesday, advanced to 24 1-2 for ready and forward delivery, and the New York rate was up 1-4 at 53 1-8. At opening to-day the ready rate in the local bazaar was 63 5-16 ex-duty, but at the close there were no buyers over 63 3-16. Forward rates are firmer and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	2	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	63	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The weakness apparent in the market last evening was further accentuated on opening this morning owing to the continuance of the decline in the Home markets. There is little or nothing doing in contracts and closing quotations are as under.

In ready cotton a moderate business was put through at Colaba. There was more inclination to sell on the part of holders, and a better enquiry by shippers and Mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	228	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	210	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulg. on	205	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	199	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	199	
Fine M. G. Hattia ...	195	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	187	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	193	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	184/5	
Good Westerns	203	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	231	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	238/9	March 09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	... Easier.
Estimated Sales	... 15,000 bales.
Total Imports	... nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·53	5·50	5·47	5·24	5·05
—07	—06	—07	—07	—08
O.-N.	**N.-D.**	**D.-J.**	**J.-F.**	
4·96	4·91	4·88	4·86½	
—07	—07	—07	—07	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is steady, but there is only a very moderate business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7	6 B. T.
May	,,	8 11	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is very steady with a fair business passing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 3	0 B. T.
,, ,, Etawah ...	,,	9 4	6 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat	,,	10 5	0 B. T.
,, Cawnpore ...	,,	10 3	6 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing at and about the following rates :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	54	8 0
Muggy	,,	53	4 0
Yellow Hingughat	,,	56	8 0
,, Secunderabad ...	,,	55	8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	5 8 0

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	29 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

	... Rs.	25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowrasseed :—

	Rs.	5 12 0 B. T. Nominal.

Tone—Nothing doing.

Wheat :—

White Delhi. ...	... Rs.	6 8 0

Tone—Firm.

The share market is closed owing to the death of a broker.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,903	bales
Wheat	5,083	cwts.
Linseed	6,937	,,
Rapeseed	8,674	,,
Gingellyseed	513	,,
Poppyseed	6,953	,,
Groundnuts	190	,,
Castorseed	1,263	,,
Rice	4,230	,,
Myrabolams	2,536	,,
Cottonseed	16,389	,,
Mowrasse	nil	,,
Gums	3,897	,,
Jowarie	193	,,
Misc.	nil	,,

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 21.

The slight improvement recorded in freights last week, has not been maintained, and prices are again out of line, and shippers are consequently unable to work fresh business.

Wheat is firmly held in this quarter and mills are buying at equivalents above Home rates.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,402½
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,490
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 ,,	65
	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	4 ,,	330
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 ,,	£59
Marcantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12·10	9 ,,	£17½
	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue xd. 75 750
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd485
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	220
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	35	xd 1,770
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhol Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,032½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 96¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,035
David	250	250	20	xd 355½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,345
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	800
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	506	15	182
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend 30	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 725
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Lasmidas	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,457½
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,053½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2370
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	660
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	850
Queen	1000	1,000	20	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 8	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	860
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 415
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,145
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,355
Textile	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji) ...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Broul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cm ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Mannar Manufg. ...	250	250	25	272½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	620
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	485
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purshanj	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd 305
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	153½
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	287½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 375
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	153
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Surotyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marsels and Co. ...	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co. ...	100	100	11.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co. ...	40	30	p. c. 10	56
Port Canning Co. ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 37	462½
Shirrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 15	40
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co. ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	D. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11
	D. 20	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5
Thackers and Co. ...	100	100	p. c. 20	265
Telephone Company...	25	25	yr. 14	xd 36
Treasher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	5 p. c.	xd. 500
Anuppur Pathy	100	100	3 ,,	114
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	5 ,,	495
Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd. 103

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

MRS. LANGTRY LEADS.

Theatrically, the London season has been opened by Mrs. Langtry. "A Fearful Joy," Mr. Sydney Grundy's farce from the French of Labiche and Gondivet, may be said to have come out with those other fearful joys, the "London Season" numbers of the ladies' fashion papers; and, like these, the new play at the Haymarket must depend for its success mainly upon its exhibition of beautiful gowns. "A fearful Joy" is nothing less fearful, and, alas! nothing more joyful, than the old story of the trusting husband, the unreliable wife, and the "tame cat." But for the bungling of appointments, the vigilance of a valet, and Mr. Grundy's arrangement with the servants that they shall occupy themselves chiefly by popping into Mrs. Arundel's boudoir without knocking, and without being summoned, "A Fearful Joy," one feels, would soon become a fearful sorrow—to the trusting husband. This is not a nice reflection; but it is not a nice farce.

THE OTTOMAN TRICK.

If there is little loyalty in the play there is plenty in the players. Mrs. Langtry never put so much solid effort into a part as she puts into that of Mrs. Jack Arundel, and if the result of her loyal labour is not always satisfactory it is plainly because a lady trained up to comedy and tragedy must naturally find herself miles out of her element in farce of the man-wife-and-lodger order. It is wonderful, all things considered, that Mrs. Langtry should come out of the ordeal as well as she does. It is rather curious, and not a little disappointing, to find an acter of Mr. Arthur Bourchier's eminence in comedy harnessed to the necessity of going to bed in his clothes on a box-ottoman, in which Mrs. Arundel supposes her lover to be hiding, and falling to sleep on the instant to accommodate the immediate continuance of the action of the farce. It is also curious and disappointing to find an admirable comedian like Mr. Allan Aynesworth, wrestling heroically but hopelessly with a part which requires him unceasingly to make lightning use of doors, window-curtains, and impossible explanations of questionable conduct.

GOOD POINTS.

"A Fearful Joy" has its good points, and these it is a special pleasure to make note of. Mr. Edmund Maurice has been served with a rich bit of character in Rossiter, a blackmailing valet, who, as he puts it, scents the Divorce Court as soon as he enters the service of the Arundels, and is determined to make large profits out of the unpleasant odour while it "hangs about the curtains." Mr. Maurice's interpretation of the brutally cold and systematic manner in which Rossiter lays cunning traps and levies heavy blackmail constitutes the acting success of the evening. Another slice of compensation, in the shape of an unfamiliar sketch of a familiar lady's maid, comes from Mlle. Marcelle Chevalier; and still another is provided by Miss Lily Grundy, whose Sophy Arundel enjoys the distinction of being the one respectable character in the play. It is announced, rather unnecessarily, that Mr. Grundy's farce has been put on at the Haymarket for a limited number of weeks only. Not being, as in the case of Mrs. Langtry, a thing of beauty, who could have expected that it would be "Fearful Joy" for ever?

LANGUAGE AT THE ADELPHI.

I wonder what readers of "M.A.P." would imagine had happened to me if I advised them to go off at once in their gasolene runabouts to see how enthusiastically the pinheads, the webfooted rubes the squabs, the quitters, and the husky ones cut up didoes in "The College Widow" at the Adelphi! I guess they would look a bit rattled—but let me at once explain. According to the glossary of unfamiliar terms and phrases which Mr. George Bull has prepared for the use of visitors to the Adelphi, a gasolene runabout is a motor-car, a pin-head is a man of inferior capacity, a squab is a booby, a quitter is a coward, a husky one is a big man, to cut up didoes is to play pranks, and to look rattled is to look confused. You see, the scenes of the play are laid at Atwater College, an institution of learning in the State of Indiana.

THE COLLEGE WIDOW.

The play is really a football match in four acts. In the first act it is talked about on the campus (the college lawn), in the second it is talked about at a dance, in the third it is played in the athletic field, and in the fourth it is talked about in front of the Grand Central Hotel. Yet three of the acts are intensely amusing, and one is intensely exciting. The London stage has never in all its life before found itself associated with anything half as remarkable as this football fight between the Atwater and Bingham colleges. The extraordinary reality of the whole business so works itself into your system that when you leave the theatre you expect to be besieged by newsvendors with a special "football edition" containing the "result."

A STORY.

It is not surprising that a scene so intensely realistic as that which is the making of "The College Widow" should have created among London footballers a genuine professional enthusiasm. The Adelphi has lately been visited by young men who have actually done what some of the dramatic critics declared they felt inclined to do—stand up in their seats and cheer! Mr. Thomas Meighan, the "half-back" hero of the play, has received from youthful playgoers several letters of congratulation upon his plucky performance in the field, one of them recommending a famous embrocation "for his friend's sprained knee;" and, in the full belief that the Atwater students are crack footballers the secretary of a London club, with a view to fixing up a challenge, has written to the Adelphi management to know if the Indiana team will be in England next February.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.

A good deal has been said lately about Mr. W. H. Davies. That was to be expected when he is introduced to the world by Mr. George Bernard Shaw. As the author of a book of poetry, Mr. Davies came into a sort of reputation three years ago, largely on account of his humble circumstances being announced. He now gives us a book of prose—the story of his life, nearly the whole of which has been spent as a beggar and a tramp. But Mr. Davies enjoys no singularity in this respect. I know a tramp and a poet who at present has no fame, but to whom fame must surely come writes the Editor of "M. A. P." At the moment he prefers to be known as "Walden," after Thoreau's classic work of that name. He has written the words and lyrics of a comic opera called "The New Oberon" which is miles ahead of anything that has been produced on the London stage since Gilbert laid down his pen. I say this having read it from beginning to end. If any theatrical manager wants an opera written by a poet and a tramp, I have "Walden's" name and address. It will be in twenty to see if the office is taken up.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

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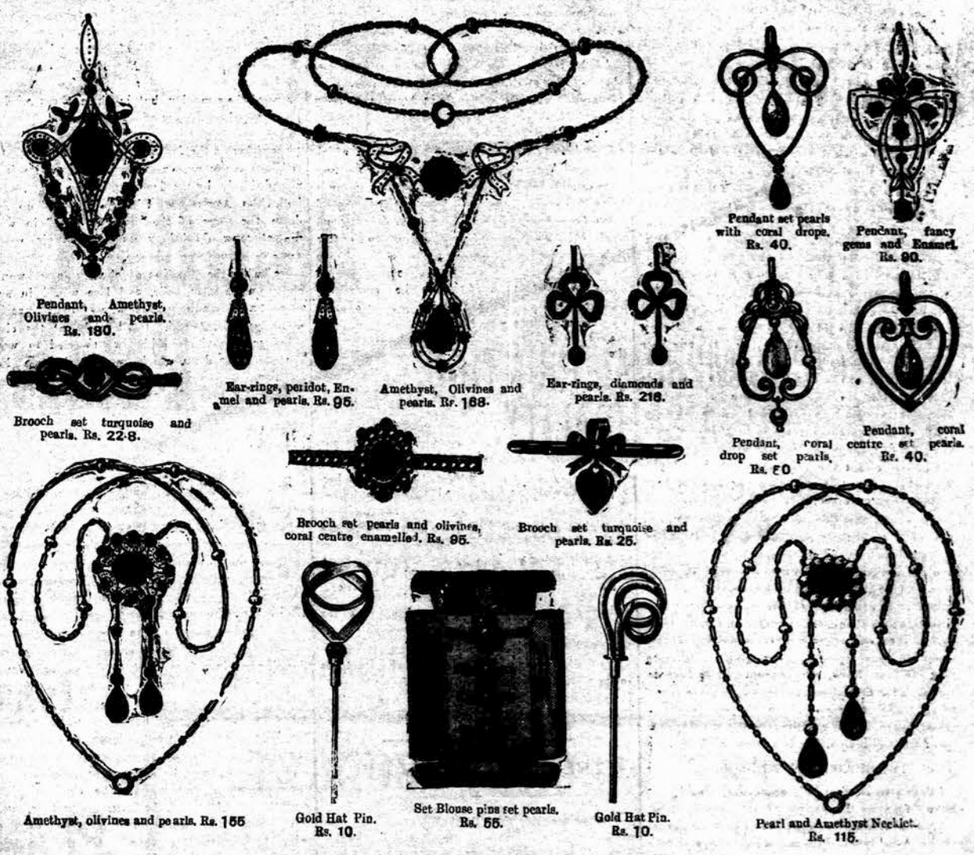

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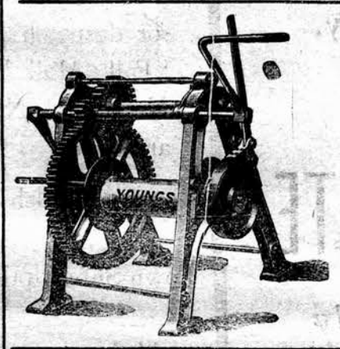

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